# KONKANI BHASHA PRACHAR SABHA

## KONKANI BHASHA BHAVAN

## KOCHI - 682 002.




# GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION

# SOUVENIR




KONKANI BHASHA BHAVAN, CHERLAI, COCHIN - 2



Emblem of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha
unveiling by Swami Srimad Sudhindra Tirtha



Giving Pravachan by Srimad Sudheendra Tirtha Swamiji
of Shree Kashi Mutt Samsthan at the official inauguration
of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha
at T. D. Temple premises Cochin on 31-12-1966

# OUR MANAGING COMMITTEE



Adv. M.A.T. Pai
President



K.Anantha Bhat
Vice President



N.Purushothama Mallya
Hon. Secretary



Manohar.R.Shenoy
Treasurer



A.Sachitha Baliga
Member



R.Suresh Shenoy
Member



Praveen.D.Kini
Member

# OUR MANAGING COMMITTEE



Ranganatha Pai P.B
Member



P.Suresh Pai
Member



Dr.Nagesh.P.Mallaya
Member



Smt.Prabha.R.Kamath
Member



Smt.Sarojini.P.Mallaya
Member



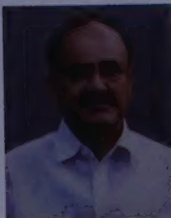
Smt. Shobha.N.Mallya
Member



Smt.Manju.K.Mallaya
Member



Smt.A.Ganga Bai
Member






भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति

VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA

# MESSAGE

I convey my best wishes to Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin on the occasion of their Golden Jubilee celebrations.

Widely spoken in the western coastal region of India known as Konkan, Konkani Language was included as a separate language in the $8^{th}$ Schedule of Indian Constitution in 1992. The role played by Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin in the recognition of Konkani language both at the state and national level are really praiseworthy.

My best wishes to Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin for its future endeavors.

**(M. Venkaiah Naidu)**

**New Delhi**
**$06^{th}$ February, 2018.**

P.B. ACHARYA
Governor of Nagaland





RAJ BHAVAN
Kohima - 797001

February 08, 2018

## MESSAGE

I am delighted to know that Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin is bringing out a Golden Jubilee Souvenir in commemoration of 50 years of it's existence.

A magazine or a souvenir is a mirror of the activities and achievements of any institution or organization. It offers vast opportunity to writers to express their views on various topics and creative talents.

Languages are the most powerful instruments of preserving and developing our tangible and intangible heritage.

Mother Tongue is the first and foremost identity of each person.

All efforts to promote the dissemination of mother tongue will serve not only to encourage linguistic diversity and multilingual education but also to develop fuller awareness of linguistic and cultural traditions throughout the world and to inspire solidarity based on understanding, tolerance and dialogue.

One should be proud of their mother language. It is through the mother language one learns the basic things and attains the wisdom. Hence, we should promote and preserve our mother language in order to keep our tradition and heritage alive.

Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin has been instrumental in preservation and promotion of Konkani language both at State and National level which deserves high commendation.

I convey my sincere greetings to all the Office Bearers and members of the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin and wish Golden Jubilee Celebrations all success.

8/2/18

( P.B.ACHARYA)

Tel : +91-370-2242881 (O) +91-370-2242898 (Fax) Email : rajbhavankohima@nic.in



# RAJ BHAVAN
# KOHIMA

No.GN/PS/2018
February 09, 2018

To,

Shri N Purushothama Mallaya,
Hon. Secretary,
Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha,
Konkani Bhasha Bhavan,
Palace Road, Cochin – 682 002
Kerala.

Sir,

Please find attached herewith a Message from Hon'ble Governor of Nagaland, Shri P B Acharya, along with a passport size photograph for publication in Golden Jubilee Souvenir of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of the same.

Enclosed:- As stated above.

Yours faithfully,

9/2/18

( SURESHKUMAR.R.P)
Private Secretary to Governor

Private Secretary to Governo
Raj Bhavan, Kohima
Nagaland - 797001

**PINARAYI VIJAYAN**
CHIEF MINISTER


GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Secretariat
Thiruvananthapuram-695 001

No.09/Press/CMO/18.

January 01, 2018.

## MESSAGE

I am happy to note that the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin, is bringing out a souvenir in connection with its Golden Jubilee Celebrations.

I extend my good wishes to the celebrations and to the souvenir which is being brought out to mark this occasion.

**Pinarayi Vijayan**

Shri. Purushothama Mallaya
Secretary
Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha
Palace Road, Cochin - 682 002

Tel: (0471) 2333812 & 2333682 Fax: (0471) 2333489 e-mail : chiefminister@kerala.gov.in
website : www.keralacm.gov.in



# MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(Deemed-to-be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act 1956)

**Dr Ramdas M Pai**
*President & Chancellor*

January 17, 2018

Shri N.Purushothama Mallaya,
Hon.Secretary,
Konkani Bhasha Prahar Sabha,
Palace Road,
Cochin 682 002

Dear Shri Purushothama Mallaya,

Thank you for your letter of 1st January 2018. I am glad to know the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin, will be celebrating its Golden Jubilee foundation on the 21st instant. Your Sabha has succeeded in its fight to get a place for Konkani in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and has rendered yeoman service in popularising its language and literature all these years. My best wishes for the success of the celebration and a bright future for the Sabha.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Dr Ramdas M.Pai

manipal.edu, Madhav Nagar, Manipal 576104, Karnataka, India



UNIVERSITY OF
# KERALA

(Re-accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade)

PROF. P. K. RADHAKRISHNAN
*Vice-Chancellor*

Thiruvananthapuram-695 034, Kerala, India
*Phone* : 0471 - 2306634 (Off.)
0471 - 2596238 (Res.)
*Fax* : 0471 - 2302898
*E-mail* : vckeralauty@gmail.com
vc@keralauniversity.ac.in
*Web* : www.keralauniversity.ac.in




Thursday, January 11, 2018

**MESSAGE**

*I am happy to know that the Konkani Basha Prachar Sabha,Cochin is bringing out a Souvenir, commemorating its Golden Jubilee Celebrations.*

*As a linguistic minority in the state of Kerala, the contribution made by the Konkani speakers has been significant in the history of Kerala. On this occasion, I wholeheartedly wish the Konkani Basha Prachar Sabha all the best, for the successful conduct of its Golden Jubilee celebrations.*

11/01/18

**Prof. P.K.RADHAKRISHNAN**

# Mahatma Gandhi University

Priyadarshini Hills P.O. Kottayam, Kerala, India 686 560 Tel 91 481 2731001 Fax 91 481 2731002 E-mail vc@mgu.ac.in
www.mgu.ac.in

Dr. BABU SEBASTIAN
Vice-Chancellor

**MESSAGE**

I am greatly elated to receive your letter dated 27.12.2017 intimating the momentous occasion of Golden Jubilee Celebration of the foundation of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha.

The consistent and dedicated efforts made by the Sabha for the promotion of the Konkani language over the years are remarkable in the context of decline and extinction faced by many regional languages used by linguistic minorities.

Especially, the conferring of Kerala Sahitya Academy's Literary Awards in Konkani and inclusion of the language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India are notable achievements and the Sabha deserves to be complimented for them.

Besides, the pioneering contribution of the writers in Konkani is as diverse subjects as Botany and Ayurveda are truly historic.

I extend my warmest and heartfelt greetings and best wishes for the Sabha for the success of the Golden Jubilee celebrations and the Souvenir getting published on the occasion, which will certainly be a must have collector's item for Konkani lovers and all linguists.

8/1/17

**(BABU SEBASTIAN)**

Priyadarshini Hills
8th January 2018

Residence: VC's Residence, M.G. University Campus, Priyadarshini Hills P.O. Kottayam - 686 560 Kerala
Tel: 91-481-2731003

T.V. MOHANDAS PAI

521, THE EMBASSY,
ALI ASKER ROAD,
BANGALORE – 560 052

December 20, 2017

Mr. N. Purushothama Mallya
Hon. Secretary,
Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha,
Konkani Bhasha Bhavan,
Palace Road,
Cochin – 682 002

Ph : 0484-2227479

Dear Mr. Mallya,

This is with reference to your letter dated December 13, 2017 regarding your invitation

I am very happy to know that you will be celebrating the Golden Jubilee Function of the Sabha to be held on January 21, 2018.

As I am travelling during the period and will not be able to attend the function

Kindly accept my best wishes for the Awardees.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

T.V. Mohandas P

T.V. MOHANDAS PAI

# FOREWORD

Konkani is a language widely spoken on the western coastal areas of India from Thanna in Maharashtra in the north to Thiruvananthapuram the capital city of Kerala in the south.

It was declared by Government of India as a dialect of Marathi in the first Census of India taken in the year 1951, after Independence from British rule, the report of which was published in May in the year 1954. N. Purushothama Mallaya the present Hon. Secretary of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha attacked the Census report published by Government of India declaring Konkani as a dialect of Marathi by publishing a letter to the Editor in the Indian Express dated 27-5-1954 stating that Konkani belongs to Prakrit group of languages and not a dialect of Marathi. It is an independent language. He requested Government of India to rectify the mistake committed and declare Konkani as an independent language and not a dialect of Marathi. Goa, the homeland of Konkani was under Portuguese rule. Dr. R. C. Nigam Linguist of the Government of India met N. Purushothama Mallaya at his residence at Cochin and said that as none had attacked the statement made by him regarding Konkani in the Indian Express it is decided to declare Konkani as an independent language and not a dialect of Marathi. But it will be a tentative declaration. Attack will come for the declaration to be made and he has to reply them all. Mallaya replied that those who come forward to attack the declaration to be made by the Centre he will reply them all. As said by Dr. R. C. Nigam, attack poured in after declaration was made in the 1961 Census that Konkani is an independent language and not a dialect of Marathi, Mallaya replied them all. Later he prepared a Paper "Facts about Konkani" and read at Linguistic Circle, University Centre, Ernakulam. Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Vice-Chancellor of Annamalai University, Dr. T. P. Meenakshisundaram, Vice-Chancellor of Madurai University, Prof. Samuel Mathai Vice Chancellor of Kerala University and Dr. R. C. Nigam the Linguist gave their opinion on the thesis on Konkani wirtten by N. Purushothama Mallaya agreeing with the Thesis writer that Konkani is an independent language and not a dialect of Marathi.

Later an organisation under the name Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin was founded on 14th May 1966. The official inauguration of the Sabha was performed by H. H. Srimad Sudhindra Tirtha Swami, Madadhipathy of Sri Kashi Math Samsthan, Benaras on Sunday 31st December 1966.

He took efforts for recognition of Konkani language both at State and National level. As a first step N. Purushothama Mallaya, Hon. Secretary of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha met Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India at Guest House, Ernakulam on 1st July 1966 and presented a Memorandum signed by 1816 persons requesting the Prime Minister to include Konkani in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. After liberation of Goa from Portuguese rule it was N. Purushothama Mallaya the present Hon. Secretary of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha who made first the request before Government of India by publishing a Letter to the Editor in the Hindu dated 2nd January 1962 to include Konkani in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

Later the efforts taken by the Sabha resulted in introduction of Konkani language with

Devanagari as its script for studies as an additional language by Kerala Government in two of the primary schools run by Cochin Thirumala Devaswom, Cochin, recognising Konkani community in Kerala by Kerala Government by issue of G. O. dated 7-4-1974 as a linguistic Minority entitled to the protection guaranteed under Article 30 of the Indian Constitution, the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi according recognition to Konkani as an independent literary language for Awards, the Hon. Secretary of the Sabha on request made by erstwhile Government of Mysore gave evidence before Mahajan Commission which resulted in Mahajan Commission giving its verdict that Konkani is an Independent language and not a dialect of Marathi, including Konkani by Government of India in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution as one of the National languages of India and thereby making the recognition of Konkani everlasting one with inscription in value on all Indian Currency Notes, establishing a Chair for Konkani Studies and Research on Konkani Language and Literature at Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam and on representation made by Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha before Hon'ble Al Haj R. H. Goodwala B. A., LL. B., Chairman, State Minorities Commission, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore on October 22, 1984. Government of Karnataka based on his recommendation recognised Konkani community as a constitutional Linguistic Minority giving all facilities available to linguistic minorities to Konkani Lingusitic Minority also in Karnataka.

The Council of the Corporation of Cochin leased out 11 cents of land at Cherlai Junction, Mattancherry, Cochin to Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin to build a Bhavan for Konkani. The Bhumi Puja at the site was performed by H. H. Srimad Sudhindra Tirtha Swami of Sri Kashi Math Samsthan, Banaras on 4th April 1971 A.D. The foundation stone for the Bhavan was laid by Sri C. Achutha Menon, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala. The Bhavan was declared open on 11th February 1978 by Justice V. P. Gopalan Nambiar, Hon'ble Chief Justice of Kerala High Court along with Justice A. Narayana Pai, Hon'ble Chief Justice of Karnataka High Court and became the first Bhavan for Konkani in India. The Sabha celebrated the Tricentenary of the publiacation of Hortus Indicus Malabaricus, the first Botanical book written on Indian plants which contains the testimonium given to Dutch Governor Van Rheede by Ranga Bhat, Vinayak Pandit and Appu Bhat the three Konkani Ayurvedic Physicians of Cochin in Konkani language in Devanagari script said to be the earliest Devanagari block printing published in the year 1678 A.D. by Henric Van Rheede the Dutch Governor of Cochin in 12 Volumes preserved at Avittom Thirunal Library at Trivandrum was celebrated by exhibiting the books at Konkani Bhasha Bhavan on 12th February 1978.

A free Reading room and library at a portion on the ground floor of Konkani Bhasha Bhavan was declared open by Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer while he was Judge of the Supreme Court of India.

His Holiness Srimad Samyamindra Tirtha swami Madadhipathy of Sri Kashi Math Samsthan, Benaras blessed the Sabha by inaugurating the starting of the celebration of Sabha's Golden Jubilee of its foundation and as a first step a book Bhagavat Geeta with Konkani translation translated by Smt. Vijaya Rajkumar Prabhu of Vaikom published by Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin ws released at the divine hands of H. H. Srimad Samyamindra Tirtha Swami of Sri Kashi Math Samsthan, Benaras at a function held on 11-5-2017 at the premises of Cochin Thirumala Devaswom Temple, Cochin.

The veledictory function of the Golden Jubilee of the foundation of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin was celebrated at Konkani Bhasha Bhavan Hall, Cherlai, Cochin on 20th and 21st January 2018 by inaugurating the function by Shri K. J. Maxy, M.L.A., Kerala Legislative Assembly. Konkani Food Festival in connection with Golden Jubilee was also held on 20th January 2018.

To mark the occasion of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the foundation of the Sabha a Souvenir is now being brought out. It brings out the History of recoginition of Konkani with documentary evidence the role played by the Sabha towards recognition of Konkani by Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi and its inclusion in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution as one of the National languages of India.

The Souvenir has published Advertisements released by reputed firms, Commercial concerns, personalities, Banking Institutions, Government Bodies and others. It will find a place in the Archives of Kerala and other States.

N. Purushothama Mallaya Hon. Secretary of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, President Gowda Saraswatha Brahmana Mahasabha, Kerala and Trustee of Dr. T. M. A. Pai Foundation, Manipal is the Editor of the publication of the Souvenir who was honoured by presenting Award of the Nation the Padmasri in the field of Education and Literature by the President of India.

Message were published in the Souvenir received in connection with the celebration of Golden Jubilee and publication of Souvenir from H. E. M. Venkaiah Naidu, Vice-President of India, H. E. P. B. Acharya Governor of Nagaland, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala Sri Pinarayi Vijayan, Dr. Ramdas M. Pai, President and Chancellor Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Deemed to be University, Manipal, Dr. Babu Sebastian Vice-Chancellor of Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, Prof. P. K. Radhakrishnan Vice-Chancellor of University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram and Sri T. V. Mohandas Pai, Padmasri Awardee, Chairman Manipal Global Education, Bangalore.

Adv. M. A. T. Pai
President
Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha

Cochin-682 002.

# Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Kochi
# Golden Jubilee Celebration
# &
# N. M. Saraswathi Bai Sahitya Puraskar Presentation

The Golden Jubilee celebration of the foundation of the Konkani Bhasah Prachar Sabha, Cochin was held at Konkani Bhasah Bhavan Hall, Cherlai, Mattancherry, Cochin on 20th and 21st January 2018. It was a two day function. In connection with the Golden Jubilee celebration Konkani Food Festival was also held. The inauguration of the Konkani Food Festival was performed by lighting lamp by Shri K. J. Maxy, M. L. A. and he delivered the inaugural address. Felicitation speeches were delivered by Smt. Bindu Levin, Councillor of Corporation of Kochi, Smt. Syamala S. Prabhu, Councillor, Corporation of Kochi, Shri T. K. Asharaf, Councillor of Corporation of Kochi and Shri N. K. A. Latheef Socio-cultural Activist. Prize distribution was held. Speech regarding introduction of Konkani Foods was delivered by Smt. Susheela Trivikrama Bhat reputed writer and publisher of books. Earlier, Adv. M. A. T. Pai, President of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha gave welcome speech. Vote of thanks was given by Sri P. Suresh Pai. Cultural programme was followed by presentation of Konkani Music and Dances, solo and group, one Act Play by students of T. D. L. Primary School and T. D. Girls Primary School, Mattancherry where Konkani is taught as an additional language.

On the final day the 21st January 2018 Padmasri N. Purushothama Mallaya Hon. Secretary of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha gave keynote address. In his address he made the audience know the role Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha played for recognition of Konkani by Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi and its inclusion in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution as one of the National languages of India. He also made it known that the Sabha's efforts resulted in Konkani speakers in Kerala declared by Government as constitutional Linguistic Minority entitled to protection guaranteed under Article 30 of the Indian Constitution and also getting Dr. T. M. A. Pai Foundation, Manipal declared as Konkani Linguistic Minority Institution under Article 30 of the Indian Constitution getting all benefits conferred on Linguistic Minorities. Dr. Padiyar Memorial Homeopathic Medical College, Chotanikkara was declared by Kerala Government as Konkani Linguistic Minority Institution. His representation before Hon'ble Al Haj R. H. Goodwala, Chairman Karnataka State Minority Commision resulted in Karnataka Government declaring Konkani speakers in the State as Linguistic Minority and forming an Akademi for Konkani development in Karnataka. He also stated that his evidence given as Hon. Secretary of the Sabha as per request made by erstwhile Mysore Government for the State before the Mahajan Commission got verdict that Konkani is an independent language and not a dialect of Marathi and thereby Karwar and Belguam districts remained in Karnataka.

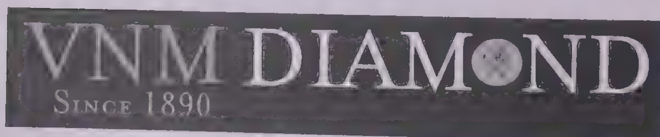
Advocate N. Nagaresh Assistant Solicitor General of India in the High Court of Kerala addressed the audience as Chief Guest. He gave his address in Konkani appreciating the role played by Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha for recognition of the language by Government at State and National level and that resulted in development of Konkani in the literary and cultural fields.




*With Best Compliments*

# Venkatesh Naik Mohandas

**Kozhikode Angadi**, Ph: 2722706, 707, 708




KOZHIKODE
Kozhikode Angadi
0495 2304119

MANGALORE
Navbharath Circle
0824 4265021

www.vnmdiamond.com

Visit us: www.facebook.com/vnm.diamond

N. M. Saraswathi Bai Sahitya Puraskar for the best Konkani literary works created by women writers on all India basis presenting Rs. 25,000/- cash instituted by Shri T. V. Mohandas Pai, Padmasri Awardee of Bangalore under the auspices of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha was presented to Smt. Sumedha Kamath Desai of Goa for her book 'Palva Pan' Essays by Dr. Swarnalatha G. Pai, Principal, Saraswathi Vidhya Mandir, Cochin for the year 2013 and to Smt. Surya Ashok, Palluruthy, Cochin for her book 'Viswas', Novel by Prof. Dr. Sandhya D. Shenoy, H. O. D. of English, St. Joseph's College, Alleppey for the year 2014. Presentation of Award was Rs. 25,000/- cash with citation.

Honouring of eminent Konkani personalities was done by presenting Mementos and Shawls for the services they rendered for development of Konkani in its literary and cultural fields.

Smt. Vijaya Rajkumar Prabhu of Vaikom who translated Bhagawad Geeta into Konkani verse by verse in Devanagari script and published the book under the auspices of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha was released at the divine hands of H. H. Srimad Samyamindra Tirtha Swami, Madadhipathy of Sri Kashi Math Samasthan at the Cochin Thirumala Devaswom Temple premises on 11-5-2017 and that made a start of the Sabha's Golden Jubilee Celebration. She was honoured with 'Ponnada' Shawal with Memento at the velidictory function held on 21-1-2018. Smt. Priya R. Pai Frist grade Artist, Karnatic Musician of A. I. R. Trivandrum, daughter of Smt. Vijaya Rajkumar Prabhu spoke on the occasion.

Felicitation speeches were delivered by Sri Devananda Kamath, President, Cochin Thirumala Devaswom Managing Committee, Prof. N. Prabhakar Prabhu, President, Dr. Padiyar Memorial Homeopathic Medical College, Chottanikkara and Smt. Syamala S. Prabhu, Councillor Corporation of Cochin.

Shri N. Madhava Rao, Retired Bank Officer, Syndicate Bank, presented to N. Purushothama Mallaya a poem composed in Konkani titled 'Suvarna Jayanthi' by him appreciating the activities of the Sabha. Earlier Sri P. Suresh Pai read the messages received wishing the function success from the Hon'ble Pinarayi Vijayan, Chief Minister of Kerala, Sri T. V. Mohandas Pai, Padmasri Awardee of Bangalore, Prof. P. K. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Kerala, and Dr. Babu Sebastian Vice-Chancellor of Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam. Also, Dr. Ramdas M. Pai, President and Chancellor of Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Deemed to be University, Manipal sent his message stating that "Your Sabha has succeeded in its fight to get a place for Konkani in the Eigth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and has rendered yeoman service in popularising the language and literature all these years. My best wishes for the success of the celebration and a bright future for the Sabha."

The meeting ended by Music sung by N. Prasenkumar Mallaya Narayana Bhandari and A. Vasudeva Bhat the first Musician to sing Konkani Music in the All India Radio, Trivandrum in Kerala.

Vote of thanks was proposed by Sri Manohar R. Shenoy, Treasurer of the Sabha Sri Sachit Baliga, Member of the Managing committee made supervision for the 2 days Food Festival conducted in connection with the Celebration. It is made known that Souvenir of the Golden Jubilee will be released soon covering the function.

CREDAI
KOCHI

YRB
YASORAM
BUILDERS

www.yasoram.com

# DISCOVER THE LUXURY
# OF A PERFECT ABODE
# IN KOCHI!

## READY TO OCCUPY




- Twenty-eight 3BHK apartments in 4 floors
- Proximity to all prime locations
- 2 elevators
- Stylish and modern amenities
- Situated near Jawaharlal Nehru International Stadium

THE abode

OFF THAMMANAM - PULLEPADY ROAD, KOCHI

AVAIL PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA BENEFITS

## FINISHING WORK IN PROGRESS

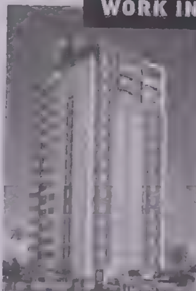




YASORAM ARL HEIGHTS

NEAR MG ROAD METRO STATION, KACHERIPADY JN., KOCHI

## WORK IN FULL SWING



YASORAM

NEAR SN JN., THRIPUNITHURA

**Call: 98477 55550, 98470 55550, 98477 04873**

Convent Road, Kochi - 682 035. Tel: +91 484 2366726, 2352271, 2352437, 2373830.
E-mail: manju@yasoram.com



Chief Consultant: **ARS Vadhyar**
We undertake all types of design & construction activities

# GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION
# DAY 1




Inauguration of
Konkani Food Festival by
Sri K. J. Maxy, M. L. A.,
lighting lamp




Lighting lamp
Smt. Symala S. Prabhu,
Councillor,
Cochin Corporation




Lighting lamp
T. K. Ashraf
Councillor,
Cochin Corporation




Lighting lamp Sri N. A. K. Lathif




Sri K. J. Maxy, M.L.A. delivers speech




Smt. Syamala S. Prabhu, Councillor speaks




Smt. Bindu Levin, Councillor delivers speech




Smt. Suseela T. Bhat, delivers speech




P. Suresh Pai, Vote of Thanks




Presentation to Konkani students by Hon. Secretary



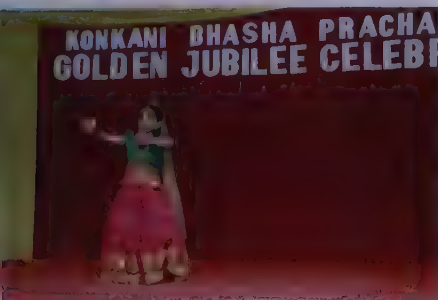
Presentation to Konkani students by



Honouring Smt. Sreelakshmi by
Smt. Sarojini P. Mallaya




Cultural Programme by Konkani Students




Cultural Programme by Konkani Student



View of Audience at the festival



View of Audience at the festival



View of Audience at the festival



A view of Konkani food festival



A view of Konkani food festival



Putting Shawl to the Secretary by Sri N. Madhav Rao


Putting Shawl to Sri Manohar R. Shenoy



Putting Shawl to eminent personality



Putting Shawl to eminent personality


Putting Shawl to Sri L. Krishna Bhat



Putting Shawl to Sri R. S. Bhaskar



Putting Shawl to eminent personality


Putting Shawl to Sri K. Anantha Bhat




Putting Shawl to Sri Krishnand Pai



Putting Shawl to eminent personality



Putting Shawl to Sri A. Vasudev Bhat




Putting Shawl to Sri Narasimha Bhat




Putting Shawl to Sri Saratchandra Shenoy




Putting Shawl to eminent personality




Putting Shawl to Sri Prasenkumar N. Mallaya




Putting Shawl to eminent personality



Putting Shawl to eminent personality



Putting Shawl to eminent personality




Putting Shawl to Dr. Swarnalatha G. Pai



Putting Shawl to Smt. Prabha R. Kamath



Putting Shawl to Prof. Sreemathy K. Kamath



Honouring Smt. Vijaya Rajkumar Prabhu for translation of Bhagavat Geeta into Konkani




Presenting Saraswathi Bai Sahitya Puraskar 2013 to Smt. Sumedha Kamath Desai Goa by Dr. Swarnalatha G. Pai



Presenting Saraswathi Bai Sahitya Puraskar 2014 to to Smt. Surya Ashok by Dr. Sandhya D. Shenoy




Putting Shawl to Smt. Suseela T. Bhat




Putting Shawl to Smt. Thangamani



Music by Sri Prasenkumar N. Mallaya



Music by Sri Prasenkumar N. Mallaya



View of audience present



View of audience present



View of audience present



View of audience present



# THE SIRSI URBAN SAHAKARI BANK LTD, SIRSI




Regd. and Admin. Office: Post Box No. 1, Rayarpeth, Sirsi – 581 401 (U K),
Phone : 08384-226643, 226743, 226343 Visit us at : www.sirsiurbanbank.in
e-Mail: sirsibank@rediffmail.com




Shri Raobahadur Pundlikrao Narayan Pandit
Founder

## CELEBRATING
## SHATOTTARA DASHAMANOTSAVA

**The first bank in co-operative sector in the country to successfully complete and to celebrate 110 years in service to the society.**



Shri Sheshgiri Narayan Keshwain
Founder




| Achievements | | Members | Share Capital | Deposits | Loans & Advances | Working Capital | Invest-ments (Rs. in Lakh) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Silver Jubilee | 1928-29 | 829 | 0.26 | 2.29 | 2.41 | 2.91 | 0.24 |
| Golden Jubilee | 1954-55 | 856 | 0.29 | 6.42 | 6.20 | 10.38 | 2.95 |
| Diamond Jubilee | 1965-66 | 1866 | 0.97 | 31.55 | 38.20 | 39.74 | 7.57 |
| Platinum Jubilee | 1979-80 | 4378 | 14.60 | 232.60 | 173.11 | 302.57 | 136.47 |
| Keshwain Centenary | 1994-95 | 11100 | 114.83 | 3933.00 | 3113.00 | 4633.61 | 1208.26 |
| Successful 100 Years | 2005-06 | 25660 | 880.23 | 19220.83 | 17555.09 | 24759.07 | 5471.88 |
| Shatottara Dashamanotsava | 2016-17 | 39359 | 1374.55 | 58064.53 | 31045.91 | 67073.54 | 30125.41 |

## Board of Directors

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. V S Sonde | President | Sri T S Balamani | Director |
| Sri Jayadev U Nilekani | Vice President | Sri Ramakrishna V Palekar | " |
| Sri Milind V Pandit | Director | Smt Suvarna P Prabhu | " |
| Sri Vithaldas R .Pai | " | Smt Vanita V Keshwain | " |
| Sri S P Machado | " | Sri Gangadhar H Sanu | " |
| Sri Shanmukh C Dhundshi | " | Sri Surendra J Revankar | " |
| Sri Mohan S Prabhu | " | Sri Varindra S Kamat | " |
| Sri Ramachandra G Nayak | " | Sri Shashikanth K Nadig | Professional Director |
| Sri Santosh S Pandit | " | Sri T Shridharmurthy | Professional Director |
| Sri Sadanand M Naik | " | Sri Pandurang A Pai | General Manager |

**Senior Officers, Branch Managers and Staff Members**

# HISTORICAL BACKGROUP OF INCLUSION OF KONKANI IN THE VIIIth SCHEDULE OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

N. PURUSHOTHAMA MALLAYA

It was on 20th August 1992 the last day of the monsoon session of the Lok Sabha, that both Houses of Parliament without discussion unanimously passed the 78th Constitution Amendment Bill – 1992 including Konkani along with Nepali and Manipuri in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. Konkani has thus become one of the National Languages of India. This has brought to an end of the long standing demand of the Konkani speaking people of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and other parts of India for inclusion of Konkani in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. The Parliament has thus recognized the legitimate aspirations of the Konkani speaking linguistic minority group and that of the Konkani speaking people of the State of Goa.

Konkani was considered once as a dialect of Marathi. The Government of India in its Census Report 1951 published in the year 1954 held the view that “Konkani is a dialect of Marathi”. Konkani speakers residing in Kerala especially N. Purushothama Mallaya in his letter to the Indian Express dated 24th May, 1954 brought to the notice of the Government of India that the view taken on Konkani as a dialect of Marathi by the Census Authorities in their 1951 Census report is incorrect and stated that Konkani is an independent language. The Census Authorities of the Government of India later rectified the mistake committed in its 1951 Census Report and declared Konkani tentatively as an independent language belonging to the Southern group of the outer sub-branch of the Indo-Aryan family. The report thus states, “Subsequent research on Konkani has badly shaken the notion that it is a dialect of Marathi. Konkani has now been sought to be established as a separate language of the Southern Group and not a Marathi dialect as classified in the Linguistic Survey. Accordingly, all the varieties of Konkani previously considered as sub-dialects of Konkani in the Linguistic Survey of India and eventually under Marathi are now to be considered as classified under Konkani and not Marathi. This being a major step towards reclassification of our scheme, we have treated Konkani as a case of tentative reclassification….” (Census of India Volume I Part II-C Language Tables, Introductory Note Page cciv R. C. Nigam Linguist) (1961 Census)

Sri R. C. Nigam Linguist 1961 Census who was appointed by the Government of India to reclassify the languages as classified by Grierson in his Census Report took the opportunity to meet N. Purushothama Mallaya at his residence at Cochin and held discussions on the issue of declaring Konkani as an Independent language. He said that “declaration of Konkani as independent language in the 1961 census will only be a tentative re-classification and that the position may be considered still open to further verification and research since a section of scholars is inclined still to agree rather with the old classification in the Linguistic Survey”. Mr. Mallaya then assured Sri R. C. Nigam that he will continue his fight with facts and figures till it is finally declared by the Centre as an independent language and included in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution and that he will see that the declaration made in the 1961 Census Report that Konkani is an independent language is not reversed.

Konkani is a language spoken widely in areas of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and

Kerala. As per Census of India 1981, 1,584,063 persons speak Konkani in India. It is spoken by 600004 persons in Goa forming 37.88 percent of the total Konkani speaking population of India. In Karnataka 640,738 persons speak Konkani forming 40.78 percent of the total Konkani speaking population of India. In Maharashtra 212,214 persons were enumerated as Konkani speakers forming 13.39 percent of the total Konkani speaking people of India. Among the cities, Bombay occupies the first place for Konkani speaking residents as in that City 170,189 persons were returned as Konkani speakers forming 10.74 percent of the total Konkani speaking people of India. In Kerala, Konkani occupies third rank in the order of languages spoken there and second in the district of Ernakulam. As per 1981 Census of India a little over one lakh persons were enumerated as Konkani speakers in Kerala. As per rough estimate Konkani is spoken by 5 million people in India. This is admitted by Goans themselves including the Chief Minister of Goa. Konkani is the language of the people of Goa. The population of Goa is 1 million. The remaining 4 million people therefore reside outside the State of Goa. A majority of Konkani speakers forming 80% of the total Konkani speaking people of India reside outside the State of Goa. Konkani is therefore to be considered as the language of Minority besides the State language of Goa.

Kerala Government recognized Konkani as a language with Devanagari as its script by issue of G.O. M.S. 372/J2/Edn/GI dated 12.8.1968. The G.O. States, "Konkani language has got script which is Devanagari". It is introduced as an additional language in the primary schools in Cochin run by Konkani Linguistic minority. The Kerala Government issued further G.O. MS. 130/Edn2GI. Dated 4.7.1974 recognising Konkani speakers in Kerala as linguistic minority entitled to the protection guaranteed under Article 30 of the Indian Constitution. Both the orders were issued based on the representation made by Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Kochi. Karnataka Government also recognized officially Konkani speakers as Linguistic minority in the State as per letter addressed to Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin. Based on 1981 Census of India, Konkani speakers residing outside Goa form 62.12 percent of the total Konkani speaking people of India. Karnataka is the State where Konkani is spoken by people more in number than Goa where it is declared as the sole official language of the State.

Kerala is the State where the last exodus of the Konkani speaking people of Goa had their settlement. As per records preserved at the Kerala State Archives Department at its Regional office at Ernakulam it was in the year 1294 A.D. the first immigration of Konkani speaking people from Goa took place in Kerala (Diwan's Diary Vol. 47 letter No. 144/1858 dated 6.3.1858). But their mass migration to Cochin from Goa took place in the year 1560 A.D. when the Portuguese established their Inquisition at Goa. After their settlement in Cochin they became agents of the Portuguese and later of the Dutch. Konkani was referred to by the Portuguese and the Dutch as 'Canarean caste'. In the letter of Sri. Seshagiri Rao, Dewan of Cochin addressed to Col. Morrison British Resident of Travancore-Cochin dated 19-2-1828 preserved at the repositories of the State Archives department of Kerala at its regional office at Ernakulam, it is stated that "The appellation of Conganis or Canarins are the same sect of people and the latter name is called by the Portuguese etc. persons living at Cochin, for they cannot literally pronounce the word "Conganies".

The Dutch period (1663-1795) was said to be the period for development of early Konkani literature. It was during this period that the botanical book in 12 volumes on Malabar

plants under the name 'Hortus Indicus Malabaricus' ws published by the Dutch Governor of Cochin by name Hanricus Van Rheede. It was Ranga Bhat, Vinayaka Pandit and Appu Bhat, the three Konkani Ayurvedic physicians of Cochin belonging to Gowda Saraswath Brahmin community who gave assistance to the Dutch Governor for the compilation of the said botanical book. They gave a testimonium in Konkani in Devanagari script and that the testimonium in Devanagari script published in Amsterdam in 1678 A.D. became the first block printing in Devanagari Script. In the book name of each plant written in dirrerent languages included Konkani also. They used to call Konkani as 'Brahmana' as it was known during the Dutch period as 'Lingua Brahmanica', that is the language of Brahmins. 'Lingua Canarin' is another name given to Konkani by the Portuguese as they cannot pronounce the word Konkani literally. It bears the Saka year 1597 A.D. (1675 A.D.).

The testimony reads thus, "In the Saka era of Salivahana 1597 (1675 A.D.) in the Samvatsara of Rakshasa, in the 10th day of the dark half of the lunar month Chaitra, we the three physicians by name Ranga Bhat, Vinayaka Pandit and Appu Bhat residing in the territory of the Raja of Cochin as per orders of Henric Van Rheede, sent over to Malabar are those persons having knowledge of medicinal trees, creepers, plants and branches which grow in Malabar, and that after bringing those medicines, collecting and storing fruits, flowers, leaves, seeds and all that of the plants of those particular seasons have pictured, and that afterwards based on the authority of our dictionary of Medical treatises, what effect and experience we have received on medicine, the name of those medicines were noted, and that we have so far spent two and odd years standing nearby morning and evening, and that what we have now edited this book, one should not say that is false, likewise we ourselves have given our signature. This should be treated as true. Thus this is given in writing in Nagari script".

Of course, it can be seen that during different periods many a person worked for development of Konkani language and literature. Cochin remained as a centre for development of Konkani. Temples served as centre for Konkani development. This can be evidenced from the Plan for investigating the languages, literatures, Antiquities and History of the Dekkan (1807) MS, in British Museum (Addl. 26,566 pp. 69-70) by John Leyden. It is found therein that John Leyden (1775 – 1811) travelling in Kerala after the fall of Tipu sultan in 1799 met some Konkani Brahmins there. This is what he tells us about Konkani Brahmins and about the book they showed him. "Konkani Brahmins are considered as a distinct class from the proper Maharashtra Brahmins and these two classes affect to treat each other mutually with contempt. The Konkani character differs considerably from the Maharatta, and the Bhagvadam, Linga Purna, Ramayana and Bharata are translated into this language and written in its appropriate character; and the Brahmins of this class profess to be in possession of many other translations from the Sanskrit, as well as of various original works, among which are the Vira-Bhadra-Cherita and Parasurama-Cherita".

The Dutch surrendered to British in the year 1795. As years rolled on Konkani speaking people became indifferent to Konkani. They considered Konkani as a dialect of Marathi and introduced in the curriculum of studies in the Cochin Educational code. This helped Konkani in one way to get it preserved as Home language. It was the late N. M. Saraswathi Bai who came forward to teach Marathi among the girl students of the Konkani speaking defying orthodoxy at the age of 15 in 1908 at T. D. Girls Primary School, Kochi by

becoming the first teacher among the women folk of Kerala. Marathi introduction in the School for studies helped Konkani in one way or other to get it preserved as Home language when others used to laugh at Konkani speaking people when they used to speak Konkani in public. Saraswathi Bai therefore played a great role to preserve Konkani language and culture through Marathi language – a language akin to Konkani. After her retirement in 1954, movement for recognition of Konkani by Government as an independent language was started in Kerala.

As a result of the neglect of Konkani, Konkani speakers in Kerala became ignorant of the beauty and elegance of the language and took false pride in denouncing Konkani in preference to other vernacular languages. The depth and magnitude of popular ignorance of Konkani speaking people about Konkani and its culture can be gauged from the letter of Dr. Sunitikumar Chatterjee, former President of Central Sahitya Academy addressed to N. Purushothama Mallaya of Cochin dated 8-6-1973 which states "Many Konkani speakers, highly educated and well placed persons, are apathetic about Konkani. This I understand, but this should not be so. People in other parts of India should know about Konkanis -- we have an unfortunate way of dumping them as non-descript "Madrasis" because they belong to southwest and south India that is being hampered because the Konkani speakers themselves are still in search of their identity and their name….". Most people have no idea that they are speakers of an Aryan language". (Letter dated 6-8-1973).

In order to counter the adverse propaganda carried on by detractors of Konkani and to get Konkani recognized as a language from Government, to introduce it as a language subject in schools, to promote the language and its literature and to popularise Devanagari script for Konkani it was found necessary that an organisation for Konkani is to founded and that at the initiative taken by N. Purushothama Mallaya, Kochi was formed on 14th May 1966 at the meeting held at the Sri Ramakrishna Technical Institute Hall, Mattancherry, Cochin presided over by Advocate Sri N. R. Shenoy.

After the Sabha's formation a memorandum signed by 1816 Konkani speaking persons from Manjeswar in the North to Trivandrum in the south requesting Smt. Indira Gandhi the then Prime Minister of India to include Konkani in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution as one of the National languages of India, was submitted on July 1, 1966 during the time of an interview with her at Guest House, Ernakulam by the Honorary Secretary of the Sabha N. Purushothama Mallaya. A paper that was read at the Kerala Linguistics Circle, Ernakulam entitled 'Facts about Konkani' by N. Purushothama Mallaya and opinions received thereon from eminent personalities of India were handed over to the Prime Minister along with the Memorandum for consideration. The opinions received on the Paper handed over to the Prime Minister were of the late Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, the then Vice-Chancellor of Annamalai University and Prof. Samuel Mathai Vice-Chancellor of Kerala University which corroborate with the conclusion of the author of the paper N. Purushothama Mallaya that Konkani is a separate language and not a dialect of Marathi. The memorandum further pointed out that non-inclusion of Konkani in the 8th Schedule has unjustly relegated the Konkani speaking people to inferior status and made it impossible for them to be treated equal in rank with those languages in the 8th Schedule and to take part in cultural festivals.

It was on 25th October 1966, the Government of India appointed Mr. Mehr Chand

Mahajan the former Chief Justice of India as one-man Commission for resolving the border disputes between the States of Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala. One of the chief contentions raised before the Mahajan Commission by the Government of Maharashtra is that Konkani is a dialect of Marathi. Opposing the contention of Maharashtra Government that Konkani is a dialect of Marathi the Mysore Government held the view that Konkani is a Prakrit and independent language and not a dialect of Marathi. Goa which is considered as the homeland of Konkani, did not give officially evidence before the Mahajan Commission opposing the stand taken by Maharashtra Government that Konkani is a dialect of Marathi whereas eminent educationists of Goan origin Dr. A. K. Priolkar and Dr. Pissulanker gave evidence before the Mahajan Commission that Konkani is a dialect of Marathi. Also, Dr. Gadge Director of Deccan College of Philology and an eminent philologist who had published books establishing Konkani is a dialect of Marathi namely, Cochin Konkani, South Canara Konkani, Kudali Konkani etc. gave evidence before the Mahajan Commission that Konkani is a dialect of Marathi. Mr. Mehr Chand Mahajan who received earlier a 70 page memorandum attaching therewith a Research Paper written by N. Purushothama Mallaya establishing Konkani as an independent language on which opinions received were appended from the great Indian like Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer and an eminent Dravidian linguist and Vice-Chancellor of Madurai University Dr. T. P. Meenakshisundaram and also the Vice-Chancellor of Kerala University Prof. Samuel Mathai that Konkani is an independent language and not a dialect of Marathi, put in question to Dr. Gadge whether Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer would be wrong in saying that Konkani is an independent language and not a dialect of Marathi? As Dr. Gadge was not in a position to answer the question, Mr. Mehr Chand Mahajan did not accept Dr. Ghadge's view and said that why he should go against the view of Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer on Konkani who he said is a great Indian.

The erstwhile Government of Mysore then requested N. Purushothama Mallaya to give evidence on behalf of Mysore Government before the Mahajan Commission that Konkani is a Prakrit language and not a dialect of Marathi. This is evidenced from the letter addressed to N. Purushothama Mallaya, Honorary Secretary of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin by Sri S. V. Patil Secretary, Boundary Consultative Committee of Mysore wherein it is stated, "...The Committee is thinking of leading evidence on the subject 'Konkani as a Prakrit language' of India before the Mehr Chand Mahajan Commission at the time of their sitting at Bangalore.... I therefore request you kindly to come over to Bangalore.... The Commission has to be impressed that Konkani is not a dialect of Marathi...."

Accepting the request of the Mysore Government N. Purushothama Mallaya gave evidence before the Mahajan Commission based on documents establishing that Konkani is an independent language. Mr. Mehr Chand Mahajan accepted the view of Mr. Mallaya that Konkani is an independent language and not dialect of Marathi. The evidence given by Mr. Mallaya before the Mahajan Commission was recorded in the Report of the Commission on Maharashtra-Mysore-Kerala Boundary Dispute Vol. II 1967, Page 47 & 48. The Summary of the evidence given by Mr. Mallaya before Mr. Justice Mahajan is published in the Volume as follows :

"...... Shri N. Purushothama Mallaya, Honorary Secretary, Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin, said that Konkani language considered by experts as a dialect of Marathi is not so. On examining a research Paper he had written for his Ph.D thesis

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer a great Indian had expressed the opinion that is had been satisfactorily established that Konkani is not a dialect of Marathi. Shri T. P. Meenakshisundaram, Vice-Chancellor, Madurai University, while examining his thesis, said that it had been successfully proved that Konkani is not a dialect of Marathi. He cited Shri John Mathai's letter dated 27th December, 1965 in which Shri Mathai expressed agreement with the thesis writer that Konkani is not a dialect derived from Marathi but has had an independent collateral existence alongside Marathi. He also cited a memorandum on Konkani language written Shri S. Silva with a foreword by Shri B. A. Saletore of Karnataka University in which it was said that there are authorities who consider that Konkani is a dialect and not an independent language. They are Cust, Beams, Hoernle and Grierson. Apparently, these scholars have not judged the Konkani language independently and are much confused with the Marathicised Konkani of North Konkan, Southern Konkani from South Ratnagiri down below they have not at all considered. On the other hand there are equally weighty authorities who give it the rank of an independent language and these are Sir William Elliot, Ellis, Lassen, Maffee, Benfry, Burnell, Murray, Mitchell and Wilson".

"From the above discussion it can safely be assumed that in the first place Konkani is not at all a dialect and secondly, that it is not at a dialect of Marathi. As such Dr. Grierson's statement that Konkani is a Marathi dialect having branched off from the common parent Prakrit at a relatively early period cannot be accepted",

"The witness handed over to the Commission the following quotations from his memorandum :

"Further Mr. H. H. Hutton, Census of India, 1931, Vol. I, Part I, Page 350, records 'Konkani is the language spoken in Goa and in parts of western littoral. It is considered by Scholars to be derived not from Marathi but separately and earlier from another Prakrit". Again, the 1961 Census of India, Language Table Vol I, Part II-C (ii) states. Subsequent research on Konkani has badly shaken the notion that it is a dialect of Marathi. Konkani has now been sought to be established as a separate language of the southern group and not a Marathi dialect as classified in the Linguistic Survey. Mainly it is the grammatical structure that differentiates one language from another".

In order to get Konkani included in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution it was found necessary that the Sabha should taken efforts to get Konkani recognized as an independent language of India by Sahitya Academy, New Delhi. In February 1969, Mr. Mallaya as Secretary of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha started the movement of recognition of Konkani by Central Sahitya Academy. It is the Sabha that started first the movement for recognition of Konkani by Sahitya Academy. This is evidenced from the letter of Sri K. R. Kripalani then Secretary of the Sahitya Academy, New Delhi who in his letter dated 30th September, 1969 addressed to Mr. N. Purushothama Mallaya, Hon. Secretary of the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha had stated that the request of the Sabha made to the Prime Minister of India dated 12th March, 1969 enclosing therewith a resolution requesting for recognition of Konkani by Sahitya Academy had been forwarded to the Executive Board of Sahitya Academy, which declared that it be referred to a Committee of Linguistic experts to advise whether Konkani can be deemed to satisfy the criteria for such recognition by Sahitya Academy previously laid down. In order to enable the Secretary of the Sahitya Academy to

place them before the Committee of Linguistic Experts, the Secretary of Sahitya Academy sought from the Secretary of the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha the considered views of his Organisation supported by relevant facts as to whether and what respect Konkani may be said to meet the requirements of the five criteria laid down by the Academy for recognition of the language. Further, Sri G. M. Gugani, Assistant Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education and youth Services of the Government of India in their letter No. F. 19-8/69 CA 11(3) informed the Sabha that our request for recognition of Konkani for award sponsored by Sahitya Academy has been referred to Sahitya Academy and that the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India, Allahabad in his letter dated 21-5-1969 informed the Sabha that the matter for recognition of Konkani by Sahitya Academy has been referred to Sahitya Academy for consideration.

As requested by Sahitya Academy, the Secretary of the Sabha placed before Sahitya Academy 164 page memorandum satisfying the five criteria laid down by Sahitya Academy for granting recognition to the language. The memorandum was placed before the Linguistic Experts for studies. In its 53rd meeting of the Executive Board held on 3-12-1974 it was reported by the Sahitya Academy that Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin had recommended the recognition Konkani through resolution dated 30-6-1974 while the Goamantak Marathi Bhasha Parishad, Panaji, Goa had addressed to the President expressing its opposition to such recognition. Similarly Chief Minister of Goa, Smt. Sasikala Kokodkar on a speech on 19th May 1974 had suggested that the Academy's recognition might be put off for some time". Referring to recognition of Konkani Prof. R. S. Mugali pointed out that there were divergent views about Konkani in Maharashtra. After some discussion the Executive Board desired that votes may be taken on the question. At the time of voting 20 members were present. Sri Habib Tanvir had already left the meeting with permission of the Chair and Dr. Kapila Vatsyayan had not returned after recess due to some engagement. Members voting position was that out of the 20 members present eight members voted in favour and four voted against. Eight members did not vote. The Executive Board resolved "that the question of Konkani being recognized as an independent modern literary language be referred to the General Council for consideration and approval". Later in the proceedings of the Sahitya Academy it was stated that "The President Dr. Sunitikumar Chatterjee stated that he had carefully considered the views of the Gomantak Marathi Bhasha Parishad, Panaji, Goa and Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin. He was of the firm opinion that Konkani fulfilled the criteria laid down and it should be recognized by the Sahitya Academy as an independent literary language". Secretary read out the letter dated 25th February 1975 received from the Ministry of Education, the telegram received from Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin and the press cuttings expressing the views of the Chief Minister of Goa. Sri E. M. J. Venniyur suggested that the Academy should be disassociated from any political pressure. Dr. Sukumar Azhikode from Kerala succeeded in his attempt to create an atmosphere for majority of members to vote in favour of giving recognition to Konkani as an independent literary language of India by Sahitya Academy. The resolution adopted reads thus, "As Konkani fulfills the criteria formulated by the Academy for recognition of a language it is recognized as an independent modern literary language of India. With regard to programmes in Konkani like the annual award, publications, Constitution and meetings of the Advisory Board etc. involving expenditure Sahitya Academy should request the Government of India to provide the necessary extra funds. Such programmes and other activities should be undertaken only when extra funds are available". After recognition of Konkani as an

independent literary language of India for awards there was a move by member representing Marathi in the General Council to see that Konkani is derecognized. But their move did not succeed.

Later, the Assistant Educational Officer, Department of Culture, Government of India, the Secretary of the Central Sahitya Academy and the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India at Allahabad in their letters addressed to Mr. Mallaya had said that its meeting held on 26-2-1975 the General Council of Sahitya Academy had recognized Konkani as an independent modern literary language of India for the Academy's programme. Dr. Sunitikumar Chatterjee, President of the Sahitya Academy also wrote a personal letter under dated 14-3-1975 to Mr. Mallaya that "I am happy that Sahitya Academy Governing Body decision has been after your heart. I hope you will be able to do great service to your mother tongue and make Konkani one of the important languages of India".

After according recognition to Konkani as an independent literary language of India for awards there came a movement for according recognition to use Roman Script for Konkani by Sahitya Academy in addition to Devanagari script. Mr. Mallaya Hon. Secretary of the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Kochi opposed such a move in the meeting of the Advisory Board for Konkani constituted by Sahitya Academy, and with authentic records proved that the original script of Konkani is Devanagari. He submitted a memorandum before the Executive Board of the Sahitya Academy requesting the Academy not to give concession as regards script to Konkani other than Devanagari. Responding to this memorandum, Sahitya Academy in their letter dated 22-10-1982 informed Mr. Mallaya that "Sahitya Academy has recognized Konkani as written in Devanagiri script alone. No other script has been recognized for Konkani".

In order to make Konkani one of the important languages of India as suggested by Dr. Sunitikumar Chatterjee, President of Sahitya Academy N. Purushothama Mallaya in the name of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Kochi continued his fight with the Centre till Konkani got its status as one of the National languages of India by getting it included in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. The fight that continued by the Sabha to get it included in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution can be seen from the memorandum No. 55/92 dated 29-3-1992 submitted to Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Prime Minister of India. The memorandum dated 29-3-1992 addressed to the Prime Minister of India thus states :

To

Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao,
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India,
NEW DELHI

May it please your honour,

1. "It is reported in the Press (the Hindu dated 3rd March, 1992) "that the Congress I which has staked its claim to form new Government in Manipur has decided to press its demand for the inclusion of Manipuri language in the eighth schedule of the Indian Constitution". It was further stated that "A Manipuri CLP (I) team of 37 led by Mr. Dorendra Singh met the Prime Minister Mr. Narasimha Rao on January 24 last to ask for immediate

nclusion of Manipuri language in the eight schedule. The Prime Minister was reported to ave assured them that the matter was under active consideration".

2. In this connection, the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha (Regd.), Kochi desires o submit this memorandum before the Government of India putting forth its justifiable and ong standing demand for immediate inclusion of Konkani in the eight schedule which is poken more in number than Manipuri or Nepali as per Census Report. Based on merits Konkani deserves first place amongst the languages the Government of India is considering or inclusion in the 8th Schedule.

3. We recall a memorandum submitted to the then Hon'ble Prime Minister of ndia Smt. Indira Gandhi on 1-7-1966 signed by 1816 Konkani speaking people at a personal nterview with the Prime Minister at Guest House, Ernakulam bringing forth disabilities of Konkani speaking people not only of Kerala but also of other States in India and requested the Government of India to include Konkani in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Consitution.

4. We have submitted another memorandum to the then Prime Minister, Government of India dated 7-11-1966 mentioning therein that Konkani is next in rank to Sindhi which has been accepted as a National language and that Konkani should also be ncluded in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

5. The Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi made a equest to the Government of Maharashtra to examine the various points raised in the memorandum of the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha and apprise the Government of India of he views held by that Government on them. This is evidenced from the letter received by the Sabha from Dr. W. N. Pandit, Deputy Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, General Administration Department No. MIS 1067-8852-M dated 28th March, 1967 wherein is was stated that "the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi has informed this Government to say that the Sabha has submitted to them a memorandum regarding use of Devanagari script for Konkani as well as for Marathi and Konkani possesses not only modern dictionaries and grammars but also outstanding works of literary merit etc. and requested this Government to examine the various points raised therein and apprise the Government of India of the views held by this Government on them. I am therefore, to request you to forward at an early date a copy of the memorandum submitted by the Sabha to Government of India and also to send a list of the dictionaries, grammars and also of outstanding works of literary merit in Konkani by quoting their authors and other particulars to enable this Government to examine the question".

6. In order to appraise the centre the various points raised in the Memorandum the Sabha sent to the Centre another memorandum dated 21-11-1967 giving details regarding script, grammars, dictionaries and also of outstanding works of literary merit in Konkani by quoting their authors and other particulars required by the Centre for inclusion of Konkani by the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. The Government of India, in the Ministry of Home affairs in their letter No. 7010/R/HM/67 New Delhi dated 28-11-67 of the Section Officer, office of the Home Ministry, acknowledged receipt of our memorandum dated 23-11-67 together with enclosures addressed to the Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

7. Sri S. Nijalingappa the then Chief Minister of erstwhile Mysore State in his letter No. CMI 920/67 dated 30-8-1967 addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha had stated that "there has been no reference or enquiry from the Central Government. I do not think there was any necessity for them to do so... there was no necessity for them to make enquiries as they seem to have done in their reference to Government of Maharashtra State.... I recommended therein that Konkani should be treated in the same fashion as Sindhi language. Now that Sindhi language is included in the VIIIth Schedule. Konkani also ought to be included".

8. In the copy of the letter No. CM-1-1004/66 dated 20-11-1966 from Sri S. Nijalingappa Chief Minister of Mysore, Bangalore to Sri Y. B. Chavan Minister of Home, India, New Delhi received by the Sabha from Sri S. Nijalingappa Chief Minister of Mysore, this is what Sri S. Nijalingappa had written to Sri Y. B. Chavan the then Home Minister, Government of India "..... I have just receive the enclosed letter along with certain papers from Shri N. Purushothama Mallaya, Honorary secretary of the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin, wherein, for the reasons stated, he urges that Konkani language may be included in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution as one of the National languages of India. They say that Sindhi is going to be included in the 8$^{th}$ Schedule. As the number speaking Konkani and Sindhi are practically the same, Konkani also deserve a place in the VIII Schedule".

"They have also enclosed a Memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister, Government of India on the 7$^{th}$ of this month. I think if Sindhi could be included as a National language, Konkani may also be similarly treated. I wish and request that you may take "Sympathetic view of the request".

9. Also, as regards the memorandum submitted to the Centre for inclusion of Konkani in the 8$^{th}$ Schedule, Smt. Violet Alva, then Deputy Chairman, Rajaya Sabha, Parliament House, New Delhi in a letter addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Kochi dated 18-11-1966 had stated, "..... I have noted your request and I hope the authorities will give due consideration to your representation". A quarter of the century have elapsed since the representation was made for inclusion of Konkani in the 8$^{th}$ Schedule and Konkani still remains under consideration for inclusion in the 8$^{th}$ Schedule.

10. Later, the Sabha presented another memorandum on 29$^{th}$ December, 1968 reiterating its earlier request for early inclusion of Konkani in the 8$^{th}$ Schedule. The memorandum was forwarded for appropriate action to the Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi as per letters received by Sabha from the Secretary to Prime Minister No. F. 9(5) 68-PMP 28$^{th}$ December, 1968 and No. F. 9(5)/68-PMP dated 2$^{nd}$ January, 1968.

11. Having met with no response from the Ministry of Home affairs to the memorandum submitted by the Sabha, the Honorary Secretary of the Sabha presented another memorandum dated 14-3-70 requesting the Centre for inclusion of Konkani in the 8$^{th}$ Scheudle. The memorandum was forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi as per letter received from the Prime Minister's Secretariat No. F. 9/5/70-PMP dated 11-3-1970.

12. On 16$^{th}$ November, 1980 the Sabha submitted another memorandum to Hon'ble Smt. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India requesting the Prime Miniter to

ake early steps for inclusion Konkani in the 8th Schedule thereby removing the disabilities that accrue to Konkani by its non-inclusion in the 8th Scheudle.

13. As there was no response to the Memorandum submitted the Sabha presented again a memorandum to Smt. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India at the ime of an interview with the Prime Minister at Guest House, Ernakulam on 2-1-1982 requesting the Government of India for inclusion of Konkani in the 8th Schedule removing hereby all disabilities that accrue to Konkani by its non-inclusion in the 8th Schedule. As the Honorary Secretary of the Sabha was then the President of all India Konkani Sahitya Parishad the memorandum dated 2-1-1982 was submitted on behalf of All India Konkani Sahitya Parishad also. The Prime Minister assured the President of All India Konkani Sahitya Parishad who was the Hon. Secretary, Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha that the matter will be ooked into.

14. Later on 28th May, 1987 a memorandum was presented to Sri Rajiv Gandhi the then Prime Minister of India bringing forth the disabilities that accrue to Konkani on account of its non-inclusion in the 8th Schedule and requested the Government of India to take steps for early inclusion of Konkani in the 8th Schedule. The receipt of the memorandum was acknowledged by the Section Officer, Prime Minister's Office as per letter No. 9 (3) 87-PMP IV dated 10-6-87 and informed the Sabha that "it is being forwarded for appropriate action to the Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi".

15. A memorandum for inclusion of Konkani in the 8th Schedule of the Indian constitution was submitted to the former Prime Minister Sri V. P. Singh on 14th June 1990 justifying the claim for inclusion of Konkani in the 8th schedule when the former National Front Government at the Centre agreed in principle for inclusion of Manipuri in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India. The memorandum was received in the office of the Prime Minister on 29th June, 1990.

16. Later, reports appeared in the press that demands for inclusion of Nepali, Konkani and Manipuri languages have been made by the Chief Ministers of Sikkim and Goa. It was stated that "According to the Chief Minister of Sikkim, the former Prime Minister had said that a consensus was emerging in favour of Nepali's inclusion in the 8th Schedule and assured them he would initiate action as early as possible". It appeared that the former Prime Minister while referring to Nepali did not mention anything about Konkani.

17. The Sabha therefore, submitted another memorandum No. 183/90 dated 29th November, 1990 making a demand for inclusion of Konkani in the 8th Schedule. The memorandum made it clear with authentic records that Konkani has got a better claim for inclusion in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution than Nepali and Manipuri. The memorandum was received in the Office of the former Prime Minister on 16-10-1990. The National Front Government at the Centre was not above to take any action on the Memorandum since former National Front Government at the Centre headed by Sri V. P. Singh had to resign and a new Government at the Centre headed by Sri S. Chandrasekar came to power with the support of the Congress (I).

With best compliments from :

# M/s. VARMAN ENTERPRISES

**WD : M/s. ITC LIMITED**

TP - 7/579 A, NEAR MOTHERMARY HOSPITAL
KOVILAKAM ROAD, THAMARASSERY - 673 573
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT
PHONE : 0495 - 2224112

*With best compliments from :*

# KOCHIKAR JAYARAJ PAI

*12-4-345, 'ASHIRVAD', CAR STREET,*
*MANGALORE - 575 001.*
*PHONE : 98450 84031*

18. The Sabha then submitted another memorandum dated 20-1-1991 justifying the stand for early inclusion of Konkani in the 8th Schedule to the former Prime Minister of India Sri A. Chandrasekhar. The memorandum was received by the Prime Minister on 28-1-1991. Later copy of the memorandum was submitted to the Hon'ble Minister of Human Resources Development, New Delhi Sri. Rajmangal Pandy. The Human Resources Development, Department of Education in their letter No. F. 19-1/91-D.IV (2) dated 11-2-1991 informed the Sabha that Representation regarding inclusion of Konkani in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution "is being forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs for appropriate action as that Ministry is concerned with the subject".

19. Later it appeared in the Press that the Bharateeya Nepali Rashtriya Parishad met Sri S. Chandrasekhar the then Prime Minister of India and presented a Memorandum for inclusion of Nepali in the 8th Schedule and that the former Prime Minister told a delegation of the Parishad that "Nepali will be included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution".

20. The Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Kochi then presented another memorandum No. 34/91 dated 5-3-1991 to Sri S. Chandrasekhar then Prime Minister of India justifying its stand for inclusion of Konkani also in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India along with Nepali as it (Konkani) has a better claim than Nepali for inclusion in the 8th Schedule and that as per Census Report Konkani is spoken more in number than Nepali and Manipuri.

21. Later a report appeared in the Press that Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao who succeeded the former Prime Minister of India Sri S. Chandrasekhar, as Prime Minister of India had given assurance to the Chief Minister of Manipur that Manipuri will soon be included in the 8th Schedule.

22. The Hon. Secretary, Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Kochi then presented a detailed memorandum dated 25-10-1991 to Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on behalf of the Sabha and the Konkani speaking people of India to take immediate steps for early inclusion of Konkani, the language of the Konkani linguistic minorities residing in Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra, and the language of the people of Goa, in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. The memorandum justified its claim for inclusion in the 8th Schedule. The memorandum was received in the Office of the Prime Minister, New Delhi on 4th November, 1991 as per acknowledgement received by the sabha.

23. The Government of Goa headed by Sri Ravi Naik in its Cabinet meeting held at Panaji on 25-9-1991 unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Centre for inclusion of Konkani, the State language of Goa, in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. It was stated that the resolution will be forwarded soon to the Centre for due consideration. It is in the State of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala that major concentration of Konkani speakers are found. Konkani is the language of the people of Goa. But out of the total Konkani speaking people of 1,584,063 according to 1981 Census of India, only 600,004 people were enumerated as Konkani speakers in Goa. In Karnataka population of Konkani speakers is 640,738. *Konkani speakers in state outside Goa form more in number than that of the Konkani speakers of Goa.* There is a language in India spoken outside in a State more in number than that of the language spoken in a State as its regional language. But Konkani is

With best compliments from :

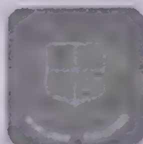
# SHENOYS

THOPPUMPADY

**The Textile People**

**Since 1942**

*With best compliments from :*



# SOORAJ JEWELLERS

*13/225, Kamath Lane, Palayam Raod,*

*Calicut - 673 001.*

*Phone : 91 495 2701420*

*Mobile : 91 9895417252*

*Email : ksurendrarao@gmail.com*

the only language spoken more in number in a State namely, *Karnataka* outside the State of Goa where Konkani is declared as the regional language of the State. *Konkani is therefore, to be considered as the language of the Minority* and deserve protection and encouragement from the Centre for its cultural and literary development like those languages that are included in the 8th Schedule.

24. It is the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Kochi whom the Government of the erstwhile Mysore State requested to give evidence before Mr. Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan, the former Chief Justice of India on the subject 'Konkani as a Prakrit language of India and not a dialect of Marathi'. There was no person from Goa where Konkani now enjoys the status of the sole official language of Goa, who came forward to give evidence for Konkani as an independent language. The Hon. Secretary of Sabha N. Purushothama Mallaya gave evidence in person before Mehr Chand Mahajan Commission at the time of its sitting at Bangalore. The Hon. Secretary impressed the Commission that Konkani is not a dialect of Marathi and that it is an independent language. The Mahajan Commission later gave its verdict that Konkani is an independent language and not a dialect of Marathi. The summary is an independent language and not a dialect of Marathi. The summary of evidence given by the Hon. Secretary of the Sabha appeared in the Report of the Commission of Maharashtra-Mysore-Kerala Boundary Disputes Vol II 1967, Page 47 and 48.

25. It is based on the Representation dated 12th March 1969 made by the Sabha requesting the Central Sahitya Academy to recognize Konkani as an independent literary language of India for Awards, the Sahitya Academy accorded recognition to Konkani on 26-2-1975 as an independent literary language of India for Award. The Sabha satisfied the 5 criteria laid down by Sahitya Academy for recognition of the language by submitting a memorandum covering 164 pages. The Sahitya Academy since 1977, has been giving award for the most outstanding book written and published in Konkani in Devanagari script.

26. Konkani speakers in Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra enjoy the status of linguistic minority while in the State of Goa it is the language of the people there. As far as Goa is concerned it is a cementing factor that binds together both Hindus and Christians. It plays an important role for the emotional and cultural integration of the Konkani speaking people living in different parts on the west coast of India. Wherever they are irrespective of centuries of neglect and suppression the language has been subjected to, they have been keeping their individually enriching their language with their ancient culture and absorbing what was good in other communities.

27. The Government of Goa has recognized Konkani as the sole official language of the State. It is taught in educational institutions in Goa upto Collegiate level. It is also introduced as medium of instruction in the primary schools in Goa. The Government of Kerala recognized Konkani as a language for studies in schools and introduced it as an additional language by issue of G.O.M.S. 372/J2/Edn. Dated 12-8-1968 for the benefit of Konkani speaking pupils studying in the primary schools run by Konknai linguistic minority in Cochin. Kerala Government recognized Konkani speakers in the State as a linguistic minority by issue of G.O.M.S. 130/74/GI/Edn. dated 4-7-1974 giving them protection under Article 30 of the Indian Constitution. They are given the rights to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice without any restrictions. The Kerala Government issued circular

With best compliments from :

# WELCOME STORES

STATIONERY MERCHANTS

ESTD 1942





CC. IV / 992, NORTH CHERLAI,
GOSRIPURAM,
COCHIN - 2.





---

*With best compliments from :*

OFF : 0484-2362104/2364028
MOB : 9447135258
E-mail : remanse@hotmail.com



# RAGHAV ENTERPRISES

T. D. BUILDING, T. D. ROAD,
ERNAKULAM, KOCHI - 682 035.

Dealers in : SANITARY WARES, GLAZED TILES, C. P. BATHROOM FITTINGS.
PVC/GI/CI PIPES AND FITTINGS, BRASS/GUN METAL/PVC VALVES,
MANHOLE COVERS, STEEL SINKS, FLEXIBLE HOSES ETC

**Sole Distributors for OMKAR MARKETING**

Memorandum No. 60751/NI/78 GAD, General Administration (Rules) Department, Trivandrum dated 22-6-1978 to District Collectors and heads of Departments of the Secretariat to give representation to Konkani linguistic minority also in the Advisory boards and Committees of District or State leaves when such committee or Boards constituted or re-constituted. The Government of Karnataka expressed its view that the Government is interested in the promotion of Konkani. The Sahitya Academy, New Delhi which recognized Konkani as an independent literary language of India gives Award annually for the most outstanding book published in Konkani and also the most outstanding translated book in Konkani. Government of Goa has set up Konkani Academy in Goa for promotion of Konkani in Goa. But representation in the General Council of the Goa Konkani Academy is given to Goans or those who are born in Goa alone by the Government of Goa. Konkani speaking persons residing outside Goa are not given representation in the Goa Konkani Academy since they are not born in Goa. The Syndicate of Calicut University in Kerala resolved to establish a Chair for Konkani.

28. As far as Manipuri is concerned the former National Front Government at the Centre had agreed in principle for inclusion of Manipuri in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. The Census of India Vol. I Part II C (ii), 1961, Language Table, Annexure Ii page ccxxxii gives all India total speakers of each language and Manipuri speakers are shown 636,430. Manipuri belongs to Tibeto-Burman Sub-family of Assam-Burmese branch of *Kuki-chin* Group. Out of 636,430 speakers of Manipuri 502,838 speakes are in Manipur and 14,293 are in Tripura. Dr. G. A. Grierson if of opinion that *Meithei chin* would be a better name for this language.

29. Konkani which is spoken by 1,625,363 speakers as per census of India 1961, 1,522,694 as per 1971 and 1,584,063 according to 1981 census, has got as better claim than Manipuri which is spoken by 636,430 as per 1961 census, for inclusion in the Eight schedule. Konkani belongs to the Southern group of the outer sub branch of Indo-Aryan Sub-family. The States and areas of major concentration of Konkani speakers are Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra and Kerala. In Karnataka Konkani speaking people form more in number than that of Goa. According to 1981 Census of India, Konkani in Karnataka is spoken by 640,738 while in Goa it is spoken by 600,004. In Kerala Konkani is shown as the 3rd important language spoken in the state.

30. Nepali which belongs to Indo-Aryan sub family according to the Census of India 1961, Vol I Part II c (ii) Languages Tables C-V (b) Page 74 show only 1,021,102 as total Nepali speaker in India. Male and Female ratio is not equal. Male predominates female in population. The Census of India 1961 Vol I Part II-C (ii) Languages Table C-V (B) show Males – 595,408 and Females – 425,694 as Nepali speakers in India while Konkani speakers according to 1961 Census show Males 670,442 and Females – 681,921. This proves the fact that Nepali speakers in India are mostly migrants from Nepal, the neighbouring Country of India. It is seen that for every 100 Nepali Males, Females number Seventy one.

31. Konkani which is spoken more in number than Nepali and Manipuri and concentrated in four states in India namely, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra and Kerala has got a better claim for inclusion in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution than Nepali and Manipuri. The Sabha feels happy on knowing that Manipuri and Nepali languages are going




*With best compliments of*

## THE MATTANCHERRY SARVAJANIK CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.No.3284

HEAD OFFICE, P. B. NO. 142, CHERLAI, KOCHI - 682 002. KERALA STATE

PH No : 0484-2223122,2223373,2221215 (Fax : 0484-2223617) E-mail : msarvajanki@rediffmail.com

***"Leading Special Grade Urban Co-operative Bank, controlled by Reserve Bank of India since, 1980,with RBI License No.ACD.KR-178 P"***

*"Thanks to our valued Customers,Bank's Business Crosses 251 crores"*

*Step in any of our branches at*

| MAIN BRANCH | PALLURUTHY BRANCH | MOOLAMKUZHY BRANCH |
|---|---|---|
| CC.4/1166, CHERLAI,, MATTANCHERRY KOCHI - 682 002. | CC.18/635, ESI ROAD, PALLURUTHY, KOCHI - 682 006. | CC.15/2033 (New 26/400), MOOLAMKUZHY, KOCHI - 682 002. |
| PH - 2224096, 2221315 | PH - 2232396, 2234817 | PH - 2221214, 2221314 |

### FINANCIAL POSITION AS ON 31/08/2017

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | : | Rs. 1,000.00 Lakhs |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | : | Rs. 476.22 Lakhs |
| RESERVES AND SURPLUS | : | Rs. 326.03 Lakhs |
| DEPOSITS | : | Rs. 14,839.42 Lakhs |
| LOANS AND ADVANCES | : | Rs. 10,250.56 Lakhs |
| WORKING CAPITAL | : | Rs. 15,506.36 Lakhs |

### RATE OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SAVINGS BANK : | | 4.00% |
| TERM DEPOSITS : | a) 1 year | 7.50% |
| | b) 1 year senior citizen | 8.00% |
| | c) 3 years & above | 8.00% |

### *OUR MAIN LOAN PRODUCTS*

*1. Gold Loan 75% of the market value at reduced rate of interest and maximum of Rs. 15,00,000 Lakh per day per individual and Loans to Pensioners*

*2. Overdraft, Vehicle Loan, Property Loan, Salary Earners Loan, Trade Loan, Personal Loans, Housing Loans, Sarvajanik Vidya Loan and Sarvajanik Grihanirman Loan up to Rs. 70,00,000/-*

*3. LIC/NSC Loans,Deposit Loans, Loans for Autoriksha, Pickup van Car, Machinery, Computer, Laptops for Students, Educational Loans, AKL-Big-Borrower loans up to Rs. 125,00,000/- etc.*

*Services :*

*(1) Safe Deposit Locker facility available at all branches. (2) NEFT/RTGS funds transfer facility. (3) CTS-Clearing Sub-member. (4) CBS implemented Bank (5) PAN Card Services in all the Branches.*

| IFSC | CENTRE | CITY | MICR CODE |
|---|---|---|---|
| KKBK0MSCB01 | Main Branch | COCHIN | 682859002 |
| KKBK0MSCB02 | Palluruthy | COCHIN | 682859003 |
| KKBK0MSCB03 | Moolamkuzhy | COCHIN | 682859004 |

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. Sri. R. Naveenkumar - Chairman
2. Sri R. Krishna Pai - Vice Chairman
3. Sri Naveen R. Pai - Director
4. Sri V. Mohana Pai - Director
5. Sri N. V. Naveen Kumar - Director
6. Sri S. Rajan - Director
7. C. A. Chandramathy S. Shenoy - Director (Professional)
8. Sri V. Sundaresa Prabhu - Director (Professional)
9. Smt. Jyothi R. Kamath - Director
10. Smt. K. N. Poornima - Director
11. Smt. R. Reena - Director

**Sri V. Jayaprasad, General Manager**

to be included in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. Based on merit Konkani deserved the first place amongst the languages the Government of India is considering for inclusion in the 8th Schedule.

32. The then Chief Minister of erstwhile Mysore State Sri S. Nijalingappa in his letter dated 20-11-1966 addressed to the then Union Home Minister Sri Y. B. Chavan, Government of India, copy of which was sent to the Sabha gave his recommendation for inclusion of Konkani in the 8th Schedule stating that "Konkani also deserves a place in the 8th Schedule". Sri Veerendra Patil the then Chief Minister of erstwhile Mysore state and former Chief Minister of Karnataka State addressed a letter to the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin stating that "I am aware that due to the Sabha's efforts, the Kerala Government has introduced Konkani as an additional language in some schools there. This is laudable. Konkani is spoken by a large section of Mysore". Sri Ramakrishna Hegde the then Chief Minister of Karnatake while he was Minister for Finance and Planning of the erstwhile Mysore state in a letter addressed to the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha dated 1-6-1967 had said "........It should be possible with sustained efforts of organizations like Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha to develop Konkani language and literature and before long I hope, this sweet language will occupy a place of pride among the National languages of India". Sri Pratap Singh Rane while he was the Chief Minister of Goa at his inaugural address delivered at the 13th session of all India Konkani Sahitya Parishad held under the Presidentship of N. Purushothama Mallaya, at Bombay on 12th April 1980 had said "My Government and my party is committed to work for inclusion of the Konkani language in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. We will make every effort to present the case of the Konkani before the Union Government and persuade it to accept this long overdue and just demand of the Konkani speaking people. In fact, the inclusion of Konkani in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution is necessary pre-requisite for its full natural growth and no right minded person will oppose the demand to give Konkani its rightful place among the language of the country". Sri A. K. Antony the then Chief Minister of Kerala and former President K.P.C.C. (I) during his inaugural address a the 12th session of All India Konkani Sahitya Parishad held at Cochin on 11-2-1978 had said that in course of time Konkani will find its true place as an approved Indian language by the inclusion of it in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. So also Sri K. Karunakaran the present Chief Minister of Kerala while he was the then Chief Minister of Kerala in his inaugural address made at the Annual Day celebration of the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha held on 24-10-1982 had said "The Kerala Government will put all its pressure over Central Government for inclusion of Konkani in the 8th Schedule". Sri T. K. Ramakrishnan while he was the Home Minister of Kerala had said during his inaugural address of the 14th Annual Day celebration of the Sabha held on 30-8-1980 that "Kerala Government will support the Sabha's demand for early inclusion of Konkani in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

33. The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India in his Twentieth Report in a Note on Minority Status for Konkani in the efforts of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities-Kerala State under Miscellaneous (contents of the para of the Report) para 24.40 page 172 and 173 had stated that "The Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha passed a resolution in their 9th Annual General Body Meeting requesting the Government of India to include Konkani in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. The Government of India whom the matter was referred to have replied that no benefit or disability accrues to a language by its inclusion or otherwise in the Constitution and that is always encouraged development of their inclusion

in the 8th Schedule. This position has been conveyed to the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha". Again in the two latest report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India, tabled in the Lok Sabha covering the different periods, one from July 1985 to June 1986 and the other from July 1986 to June 1987 observed that "The Government of India is of the view that no benefit or disability accrue to a language by its inclusion in the eighth schedule, and that the endeavour of the Government is to encourage development of cultural and literary heritage of all languages irrespective of their inclusion in the 8th Schedule.

34. In a letter responding to Resolution No. 3 adopted by the General Body of the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha at its meeting held on 25-9-77 requesting the Government of India to include Konkani in the 8th schedule of the Indian Constitution the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India in his letter No. 17/23/78-2262 dated 15-7-1978 had informed the sabha that "... It is informed that the Government of India's stand has been that no benefit or endeavour of the Government of India is to encourage the development of cultural and literary heritage of all language irrespective of their inclusion in the 8th Schedule. This position has been made clear on several occasions in parliament".

35. The Sabha through a resolution passed at its General Body meeting held on 1-6-1980 pointed out to the Centre the disabilities that accrue to Konkani on account of its non-inclusion in the 8th Schedule and requested the Government of India to remove the disabilities by its inclusion in the 8th schedule of the Constitution. The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India in his letter No. 17-23/80-1893 dated 20-10-1980 informed the Sabha that "The issue has been taken up with the Government of India for re-consideration. Later, the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India in his letter dated 10-2-1984 addressed to the Sabha had stated that "The Government of India's stand has been that no benefit or disability accrues to a language by its inclusion in the Eight Schedule....." The Sabha in its resolution no. 2 passed at its General Body Meeting held on 27th August, 1989 pointed out to the Centre that "If no benefit accrues to Konkani by its inclusion in the Eight Schedule than what prevents the Government of India for inclusion of Konkani in the 8th Schedule? It further requested the Government of India to include Konkani in the 8th Schedule.

36. As regards script for Konkani Devanagari is the script of Konkani as is the case with Hindi and Marathi. Konkani was used to be written in the Nagari Script during the Portuguese and Dutch periods. The introduction containing a testimonium in Konkani to Van Rheed's Hortus Indicus Malabaricus published in 1678 AD – A Dutch Botanical Book on Indian plants written in 12 volumes, was written Nagari. It is given by Appu Bhat, Vinayak Pandit and Ranga Bhat – the three Konkani Ayurvedic Physicians of Cochin. Then name of each plant written in different languages, which included Konkani also, and this Konkani is named therein as 'Brahmana' language. Konkani is known during the Portuguese and Dutch period as Lingua Brahmanica. The Testimonium is the earliest specimen of Devanagari block printing. Konkani is now taught in the Schools in Goa in Devanagari Script. The Script employed for Konkani for official purpose in Goa is Devanagari. In Kerala the Government in its G.O. MS. 372/J2/GI/Edn. dated 12-8-1982 has stated that "*The Konkani language has got script which is Devanagari*". It is taught in the primary schools in Cochin as an additional language in Devanagari script. The Sahitya Academy in its letter No.SA 71/I/107000 addressed to the Sabha dated 22-10-1982 had informed the Sabha "that the Sahitya Academy has recognized Konkani language as written in Devanagari script alone. No other

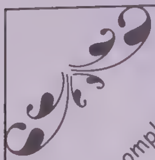
script has been recognized for Konkani".

37. It is to be stated that based on 1981 Census only 37.87 percent of the total Konkani speakers in India speak Konkani in the state of Goa. In Karnataka 40.78 percent of the total Konkani speakers in India speak Konkani. In Maharashtra Konkani is spoken by 13.38 percent of the total Konkani speaker of India. In the city of Bombay 10.74 percent of the total Konkani speaker of India speak Konkani as mother tongue. In Kerala Konkani ranks third in the order of languages spoken there and second in the district of Ernakulam. Konkani is therefore a language spoken by 62.12 percent of the total Konkani speaking population in states outside the state of Goa where it is declared as the sole official language in the State. It is the language of the Minorities also. Therefore benefit that may accrue to Konkani on account of its inclusion in the 8th Schedule should be made available to Konkani speakers residing in States outside Goa who constitute 62.12 percent of the total Konkani speaking population of India. In Karnataka Konkani is spoken more in number than that of Goa.

38. Under the Scheme for awards of prizes to authors for writing books/ manuscripts to the Indian languages other than Hindi and Sanskrit, the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, Government of India informed the Sabha that "Under this Ministry's Scheme awards are given only to those languages which are included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. As Konkani language is not included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution, it is regretted that it is not possible to include it in the above mentioned scheme". Thus, Konkani writers and books are deprived of National recognition simply because it does not find place in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. For similar reasons Konkani poets are denied the opportunity to participate in the poetry Symposia/Kavi Sammelan organized by A.I.R.and Doordarshan. Similarly Konkani authors and artists cannot participate in cultural festival organized by the Government in other countries. National Book Trust refuses either to publish books in Konkani or to accept Konkani books to translate into other languages only because the language does not find a place in the 8th Schedule. The Directorate of Advertising and Visual publicity does not give any publicity in Konkani. Likewise, there are many disabilities that accrue to Konkani on account of its non-inclusion in the 8th Schedule. The disabilities that accrue to Konkani can be removed only by its inclusion in the 8th Schedule.

39. For reasons stated above I, on behalf of the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha representing Konkani speaking people request the Honorable Prime Minister of India Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao to take immediate steps for early inclusion of Konkani, the language of the Konkani linguistic minorities residing in the states of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Kerala who constitute 62.12 percent of the total Konkani speaking population of India, and the language declared Officially as the state language of Goa where 37.88 percent of the total Konkani speaking population of India speak Konkani, in the Eight Schedule of the Constitution of India".

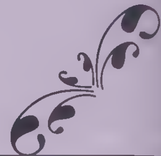
Yours faithfully
For KONKANI BHASHA PRAHCAR SABHA
Sd/-
N. PURUSHOTHAMA MALLAYA
Hon. Secretary



With best compliments from :

# Sri Umesh Kamath

## Kanghangad



*With best compliments from :*

**DVK D. Vaman Kamath & Sons**

**M/s. MANGALA CASHEW INDUSTRIES**

(Cashew Manufacturers, Importers, Exporters and Commodity Brokers)

Padavinangady, Mangalore - 575 008.

South Kanara District, Karnataka, India.

Phone : +91 824-2481802, 2481785, 2481177 Fax : +91 824 2481877

Email : mangalkaju@hotmail.com, mcikaju@hotmail.com, mcikaju@gmail.com

Website : www.dvkgroup.in

*With best compliments from :*

# Haritha Tex

**13/73, A-3, A-7, A-8, 1st Floor,**
**Venkatesh Bazar, Kammath Lane,**
**Calicut - 673 001. Phone : 0495 2703949**

Distributors for ...........

Maha Arjun Dhoties and Shirtings, JRS Fashions Slips, MRP Inner Wears, TICSON Kids Wear, MY Dreams, Candy Kids Infant and Kids Wear, Kambit Inner Wear, Viking Dhoties

# VNM DIAMOND

SINCE 1890

| KOZHIKODE | MANGALORE |
|---|---|
| Kozhikode Angadi | Navbharath Circle |
| 0495 2304119 | 0824 4265021 |

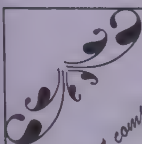
## List of Enclosures

Enclosure No. 1 — Copy of the Letter No. CMI-920/67 dated 30-8-1967 addressed to N. Purushothama Mallaya Hon. Secretary of the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin by Sri S. Nijalingappa, Chief Minister of the Government of Mysore informing that the Chief Minister has recommended to the Centre for inclusion of Konkani in the 8th Schedule.

Enclosure No. 2 — Copy of the letter No. CMI-1004/66 dated 20-11-66 addressed to Sri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of Home, India New Delhi by Sri S. Nijalingappa Chief Miniser of Mysore, Bangalore requesting the Home Minister, India, New Delhi for inclusion of Konkani in the 8th Schedule.

Enclosure No. 3 — Copy of letter No. 17/23/78/2262 dated 15-7-1978 from the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin informing the Sabha that benefit or disability will not accrue to Konkani by its non-inclusion or inclusion in the Eight Schedule of Indian Constitution.

Enclosure No. 4 — True Copy of the letter from the Secretary (Programme) Sahitya Academy, New Delhi No. SA 71/I/10700 dated 22-10-1972 addressed to the Secretary of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin that Sahitya Academy has recognized Konkani language as written in devanagari script alone. No other script has been recognized for Konkani.

*With best compliments from :*

**SRI A. RANJAN BHAT**

**Coimbatore**



Enclosure No. 1

Seal
**GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE**

S. NIJALINGAPPA
Chief Minister

C M I 920/37
"Vidhana Soudha"
Bangalore – 1
Dated 30th August, 1967

My dear Mr. Mallaya,

Kindly refer to your letter No. 263/67 dated 13th July 1967 regarding inclusion of Konkani Bhasha in the VIII Schedule of the Indian Languages. I am sorry there has been some delay in replying to you. This occasioned by the fact that reference had to be sorted out before this reply was given.

Regarding para 2 of your letter, you want know whether I have received any letter from the Centre about Mysore views on the status of Konkani. I find that there has been no reference or enquiry from the Central Government. I do not think there was any necessity for them to do so. As a result of your letter to me and memorandum in November 1966, I had written a letter to Shri Y. B. Chavan, Home Minister Government of India. In view of what I had written there was no necessity for them to make any enquiries as they seem to have done in their reference to Government of Maharashtra State. I am enclosing a copy of my letter for your kind reference. I recommended therein that Konkani should be treated in the same fashion as Sindhi language. Now that Sindhi language is included in the VIII schedule, Konkani also ought to be included. You may write to the Central Government urging that this may be done. You may send me a copy of your letter so that I may also take it up to the Centre, if you think that this is advisable.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
(S. NIJALINGAPPA)

Shri N. Purushothama Mallaya
Hon. Secretary
Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha (Regd.)
Cochin – 2.

Enclosure No. 2

Copy of letter No. CMI-1004/66, dated 20th November 1966 from Sri S. Nijalingappa, Chief Minister of Mysore, Bangalore to Sri. Y. B. Chavan, Minister of Home, India, New Delhi.

My dear Chavan,

I have just received the enclosed letter along with certain papers from Shri N. Purushothama Mallaya, Honorary Secretary of the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin wherein for the reasons stated, he urges that Konkani language may be included in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution as one of the National Languages of India. They say that Sindhi is going to be included in the VIII Schedule. As the number speaking Konkani and Sindhi are practically the same, Konkani also deserves a place in the VIII Schedule.

They have also enclosed a memorandum submitted to the Home Minister, Government of India on the 7th of this month. I think if Sindhi could be included as a National Language, Konkani may also be similarly treated. I wish and request that you may take a sympathetic view of the request.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
(S. NIJALINGAPPA)

*With best compliments from :*



# DR. PADIYAR MEMORIAL HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

P. B. NO. 1., Chottanikkara P. O., Pin - 682 312,
Ernakulam District, Kerala.

**ESTD 1920**

**PARAMADHIKARI :**

**H. H. SHRIMAD SAMYAMINDRA THEERTHA SWAMIJI**

**OF SHRI KASHI MUTT SAMSTHAN, VARANASI**

A Konkani Linguistic Minority Institution
Affiliated to Kerala University of Health Sciences, Thrissur

Courses offered :
Bachelor of Homoeapatic Medicine and Surgery (BHMS)



Enclosure No. 3

**No. 17/23/78-2262**
**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES IN INDIA**

40, AMARNATH JHA MARG
ALLAHABAD – 211 102.
Dated 15th July, 1978

To

The Honorary Secretary
Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha
Palace Road
Cochin – 682 002.

Sub : Resolution No. 3 requesting the Government of India to include Konkani Language in the Eight Schedule of the Constitution.

Ref : Your letter No. 147/78 dated 8-5-1978. This office letter No. 17/23/78-2016 dated 7-6-1978.

Sir,

With reference to the above, it is informed that the Government of India's stand has been that no benefit or disability accrues to a language by its inclusion or otherwise in the Constitution. The endeavour of the Government of India is to encourage the development of cultural and literary heritage of all languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Eight Schedule. This position has been made clear in several occasion in Parliament.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
(S. K. CHATTERJEE)
Research Officer

Enclosure No. 4

**SAHITYA ACADEMY (NATIONAL ACADEMY OF LETTERS)**
Rabindra Bhavan, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi
Gram : Sahityakar Phone : 388667

S. A. 71/I/10700 22nd October, 1982

Dear Sri Mallaya,

Please refer to your letter dated 28th August, 1982. We are sorry that we are responding to it so late. I am, however, to inform you that the Sahitya Academy has recognized Konkani language as written in Devanagari script alone. No other script has been recognized for Konkani.

With kind regards, I remain,

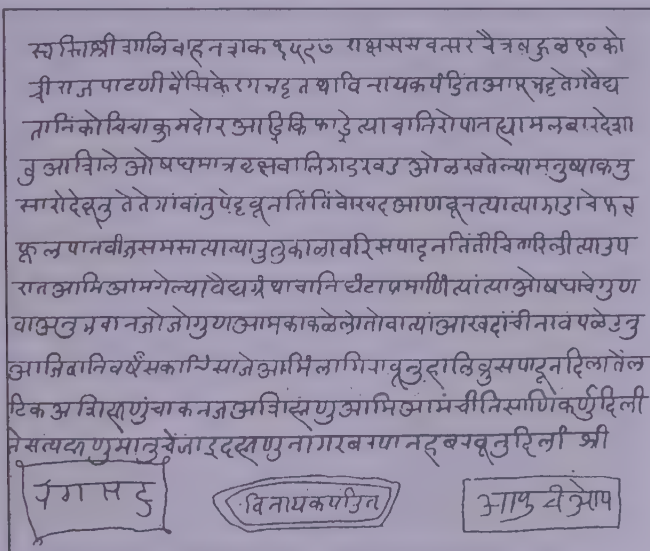
Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
VISHNU KHARE
Dy. Secretary (Programme)

Shri N. Purushothama Mallaya
Hon. Secretary
Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha (Regd.)
Palace Road
Cochin – 2.

## SOUVENIER - ALL INDIA KONKANI SAHITYA PARISHAD, COCHIN
## 16th Session - 24th & 25th May 1986
## The First Konkani Piece Printed In Devanagiri

In A.D. 1678, Hanricus Van Rheeds, the then Dutch Governor of Cochin, published the FIRST Indian Classic work on Botany, "HORTUS INDICUS MALABARICUS". This monumental tome carried a Konkani TESTIMONIAL, written by three famous Konkani speaking Gowda Saraswath Brahmin Ayurvedic physicians of Cochin – Sri Ranga Bhat, Vinayaka Pandit and Appu Bhat. This was the FIRST KONKANI piece to be printed in DEVANAGARI. It is not only the earliest extant specimen of Konkani in print in the Devanagari block-printing. The name of each plant written in different languages, which included Konkani also and that Konkani is named therein as 'Brahmana' Language. Konkani is known during the Dutch and Portuguese times as LINGUA BRAHMANICA (the language of the Brahmins). Given below is the Photostat of the testimonial.



स्वस्तिश्री शालिवाहन शक १५९७ राक्षससंवत्सरे चैत्र बहुल १० को
श्रीराजपाटणी वैसिके रंगभट्ट तथा विनायकपंडित आपुभट्ट तेगवैद्य
तानिं कोचिया कुमदोर आङ्कि फाङ्के त्या वानि रोपान ह्या मलबार देशा
तु आविले ओषधमात्र रुखवालि झाडरवड ओलखतेल्या मनुष्याक मु
सारो देसतु तेते गांवांतु पेढ्वून तिं तिं वोरवद आणवून त्यात्या झाडांवे फुल
फूलपानवीज समस्त त्यात्या कालावरि संपादून तिंतीं चित्ररिली त्याउप
रात आमि आमगेल्या वैद्यग्रंथाचानि घीटाप्रमाणीं त्यांत्या ओषधाचे गुण
वाजुनु प्रवानजो जो गुण आमका कळेलो तो वात्यांआ रखदांवी नावं पळेउनु
आनि वानि वर्षं सकान्सांजे आमिं लागीराबून दालिबुसपाडून दिलातें ल
टिक अत्रिसाणुंचा कनज अत्रिसणु आमि आमंचीं निसाणीं कर्णु दिलीं
ने सत्य कणुमातु वेंजाइ दसणु नागरबरपानद्बरवूनु दिली श्री

रंगभट्ट | विनायकपंडित | आपु वैत्रोप

The testimonium reads thus, "In the Sakha era of Salivahana 1597 (1675 AD) in the Samvatsara of Rakshasa, in the 10th day of the dark half of the lunar month Chaitra, we the three physicians by name Ranga Bhat, Vinayaka Pandit and Appu Bhat residing in the Territory of the Raja of Cochin, as per orders of Henric Van Rheeds, sent over to Malaber area those persons having knowledge on medicinal trees, creepers, plants and branched which grow in Malabar, and that after bringing those medicines, collecting and storing fruits, flowers, leaves, seeds and all that of the plants of those particular seasons and after collectives made have pictured and afterwards we based on the authority of our dictionary of Medical treatises, what effect and experiences we have received on medicine, the name of those medicines were noted, and that we have so far spent two and odd years standing nearby morning and evening, and that what we have now edited the books, one should not say that it is false,




*With best compliments from :*

Largest owners of
**Real Estate** in Bangalore

More than **40 years**
of industry experience

Over **3000 acres**
in land bank

Development portfolio of over
**20 million** square feet

Century Real Estate is an integrated, full-service real estate development company headquartered in Bangalore, India with a rich history of developing premier projects and landmark buildings for over four decades.

Century real Estate was founded by **Dr. P. Dayananda pai & Mr. P. Satish Pai** in the year 1973 with the primary objective of transacting in the buying and selling of land. The Company has evolved into a full-spectrum real estate development platform that has transformed Bangalore's urban landscape and is credited with several of Bangalore's landmark developments such as Manipal Centre, Taj Residency, Vijaya Bank Head Quarters and Diamond District to mention only a few. We hold the unique distinction of having bought land on MG Road for INR 5 per sq. ft. where current market value is about INR 40,000 per sq. ft.

Today, we are the largest owners of real estate in Bangalore with a land bank in excess of 3000 acres representing more than USD 2 billion in asset value and a development portfolio of over 20 million square feet comprising hotels, office buildings, residence, educational institutions and integrated townships spread across South India.

Apart from developing new residential and commercial projects, we are also launching many innovative services in the area of urban living. As a group we are also involved in associated sectors such as hospitality, healthcare and education.

## LARGEST OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE IN BANGALORE SINCE 1973

Century
EDEN
₹57 LAKHS
ONWARDS



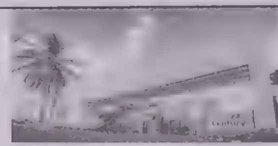
2400 sft onwards
Yelahanka - Doddaballapur Road

Century
ARTIZAN
₹1 CRORE
ONWARDS



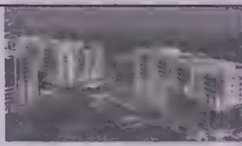
2400 sft to 4000 sft
Off BIAL Road, Yelahanka

Century
INDUS
₹52 LAKHS
ONWARDS



3 BHK Apartments
Rajarajeshwari Nagar

Century
CENTRAL
₹1.1 CRORE
ONWARDS



3 BHK Apartments
Kanakapura Road

Century
ETHOS
₹3.3 CRORE
ONWARDS



3 & 4 BHK
BIAL Road, Hebbal

Century
INFINITI
₹70 LAKHS
ONWARDS



2 & 3 BHK
Off Sarjapur Road

Century
LINEA
₹1.2 CRORE
ONWARDS



3 BHK Apartments
Jakkur

Century
BREEZE
₹97 LAKHS
ONWARDS



3 BHK Apartments
Jakkur

**Century Real Estate Holdings Pvt. Ltd.**
No. 3/1 J P Techno Park 4th Floor
Millers Road Bangalore 560 052 India

T. +91 80 4045 3453
E. info@centuryrealestate.in
**www.centuryrealestate.in**



stating likewise we ourselves have given our signature. This should be considered as true. This we give in writing in Nagari script".

After presentation of the memorandum to the Prime Minister No. 55/92 dated 27-3-1992 there appeared a report in the Press that a memorandum signed by 200 members of Parliament demanding inclusion of Manipuri in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution was presented to Prime Minister Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao by Mr. W. Kilbindu Singh M. P. and President of the Manipur unit of Janata Dal. Signatories to the Memorandum included members of National Front, the Left Front and BJP. The Prime Minister assured Mr. W. Kilabindu that Government is considering the demand. But there was no mention with regard to the request made by the Sabha for inclusion of Konkani in the 8th Schedule. The Sabha therefore submitted another memorandum No. 65/92 dated 17-4-1992 to the Prime Minister stating that Konkani which is spoken more in number than Manipuri and Nepali and concentrated in four States in India namely Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra and Kerala has got better claim for inclusion in the 8th Schedule than Manipuri and Nepali. Based on merit Konkani language deserves first place among the languages the Government of India is considering for inclusion in the 8th Schedule. The memorandum brought to the notice of the Government the letter of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India No. 17/23/78-2262 dated 15-7-1978 wherein it was stated "that the Government of India's stand has been that no benefit or disability accrues to a language by its inclusion or otherwise in the Constitution". The memorandum brought to the notice of Government the disabilities that accrue to Konkani due to non-inclusion of it in the 8th Schedule and stated that the disabilities can be removed only by its inclusion in the 8th Schedule. In another memorandum No. 163/92 dated 18-9-1992 submitted by the Sabha to sri S. B. Chavan, Home Minister, Government of India, it was stated that immediate action on the memorandum regarding inclusion of Konkani in the 8th Schedule submitted to Prime Minister on 27-3-1992 should be taken and that benefits that may accrue to Konkani by its inclusion in the 8th Schedule should be made available to the Konkani speakers residing in Karnataka, Maharashtra and Kerala besides Goa as Konkani speakers in Goa form only 37.99 percent of the total Konkani speaking people of India.

The memorandum No. 164/92 dated 18-6-1992 submitted by the Sabha to the Honourable Minister of State for Home, reference was made to the memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister for inclusion of Konkani in the 8th Schedule and stated that there appeared in the Press a report that a Bill will soon be presented before Lok Sabha for inclusion of Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali languages in the 8the Schedule. It requested the Home Minister to declare Konkani as a minority language also. The letter No. 179/92 dated 27-6-1992 sent to the Prime Minister was the letter with regard to confirmation of the telegram sent to the Prime Minister on 27-6-1992 to declare Konkani as a minority language. Later, the Sabha in its memorandum No. 186/92 dated 3-7-1992 brought to the notice of the Prime Minister that Konkani is spoken by 62.12 percent of the total Konkani speaking people of India in States outside Goa and that it should be declared as language of minority also.

In the memorandum No. 212/92 dated 11-7-1992 submitted to the Prime Minister and No. 213/92 dated 11-7-1992 submitted to the Home Minister it was stated that the bill to amend the Constitution to include Konkani along with Nepali and Manipuri in the 8th schedule

is going to be presented in the current session of Parliament by the Government and that the Sabha finally reiterated its request that the benefits that accrue to Konkani by its inclusion in the 8th Schedule should be made on population basis of Konkani speakers residing in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala and Goa. In order to safeguard and protect the interests of linguistic Minority residing in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala Konkani is to be declared as the language of minority besides declaring it as the State language of Goa.

It is to be specially stated that the Sabha sent a letter dated 24-4-1992 to Sri. Sivaraj Patil, Honourable Speaker of Lok Sabha enclosing therewith the memorandum submitted to Prime Minister dated 27-3-1992 and requested the Honourable Speaker of Lok Sabha to see that Konkani is also included along with Manipuri and Nepali in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution as an assurance was given by the Government with regard to Konkani that no benefit or disability accrues to the language by its inclusion or otherwise in the Constitution. Konkani is the language spoken by people more in number than Nepali and Manipuri and spoken widely in the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Kerala besides Goa. If Manipuri and Nepali are going to be included in the 8th Schedule then Konkani is also to be included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution based on the assurance given by the Government in the case of Konkani in the Parliament. The Secretary to the Honourable Speaker of Lok Sabha in his letter dated 29-4-1992 informed the Secretary of the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha that "the Honourable Speaker of Lok Sabha has noted the contents of your letter and has forwarded to the Home Minister for appropriate action". Also as regards members of Parliament whom copy of the memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister of India dated 27-3-1992 requesting to include Konkani in the 8th Schedule of Constitution was sent, Sri Sikander Bakht, Honourable Member of Rajya Sabha acknowledged the receipt of the copy of the memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister and Sri George Fernandes Lok Sabha Member in his letter to the Secretary to the Sabha stated "I shall take up the matter at appropriate time".

Finally a Bill to amend the Constitution including Konkani along with Nepali and Manipuri was introduced in both Houses of Parliament on 20th August, 1992 and it was passed unanimously by both Houses of Parliament thereby putting an end to the long standing demand made by Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Kochi which started the movement first by submitting a Memorandum by the Secretary of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha to Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi at the time of personal interview with her at Guest House Ernakulam on 1-7-1966. The Sabha thanked the Government of India for the bold step taken by the Government to include Konkani in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution, the text of which reads thus.

"This General Body of the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin met at Cochin on 23rd August, 1992 thanks the Government of India headed by Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao for presenting the Bill in the Parliament for inclusion of Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali in the 8the Schedule of the Indian Constitution and got the Bill passed without discussion at both Houses of Parliament. All political parties supported the Bill and got it passed unanimously. Now Konkani got recognition as a National language of India by its inclusion in the 8th Schedule. The Konkani linguistic minority of Kerala started the movement for getting Konkani included in the 8th Schedule in the year 1961 AD. A memorandum signed by 1816 Konkani speaking

persons was presented by Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha to the then Prime Minister of India Smt. Indira Gandhi at the time of personal interview with her at Guest House, Ernakulam on 1st July, 1966. Since then memorandum over memorandum were presented to the Centre for inclusion of Konkani in the 8th Schedule. Responding to the Sabha's resolution for inclusion of Konkani in the 8th Schedule, the Government of India through the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India in his letters dated 15-7-1978 and 16-2-1984 addressed to the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha had stated that with regard to the Sabha's request for inclusion of Konkani in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution, it has been informed by the Centre that it has been announced on several occasions in the Parliament that no diability accrues to Konkani by its non-inclusion in the 8th Schedule and stated that it can be removed only by its inclusion in the 8th Schedule. Noting the contents of the Sabha's letter, the Honourable Speaker of Lok Sabha informed the Sabha in the letter of the Secretary to the Honourable Speaker of Lok Sabha dated 29-4-1992, that the Honourable Speaker of the Lok Sabha has noted the contents of the letter and that it has been forwarded to the Home Ministry for appropriate action. Konkani is now included in the 8th schedule.

Konkani speaking people reside widely on the sea-coast of Western India. They are concentrated in the States of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Kerala. In Goa it is the regional language of the State. In Kerala it enjoys the status of the third important language of the State next only to Malayalam and Tamil. As per Census of India 1981, 62.12 percent of the total Konkani speaking people of India reside in the States outside the State of Goa. There is no other language in India spoken by more in number outside the State of which it is the regional language. Karnataka is the State where Konkani is spoken more in number than the State of Goa.

This General Body of the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin while welcoming the recognition accorded to Konkani by including it in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India as a National language of India resolves to request the Centre and the authorities concerned to make available the benefits that may accrue to Konkani as result of its inclusion in the 8th Schedule to Konkani linguistic minority residing in the State of Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra besides Goa".

Before concluding this Historic Background of inclusion of Konkani in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution, I wish to state that the request made earlier by the Sabha for recognition of Konkani as one of the National languages of India was turned down by the Centre as per letters of the Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities in India No. 17/9/69-1192 dated 22-5-1969 and No. 12/9/69-2209 dated 18-6-1970 which stated that the suggestion made by Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin to include Konkani in the 8th Schedule is not acceptable to Government of India. Later the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India in his letter No. 17/23/80-1893 dated 22-10-80 informed the Sabha that the request of the Sabha to include Konkani in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution has been taken up with the Government of India for re-consideration. Now the request of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India to re-consider the decision taken on Konkani by the Centre has been reconsidered and that Konkani is now included in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution as one of the National languages of India.

In conclusion I wish to state that the view current in the minds of some people that in order to get a language a place in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution it should satisfy the criteria for recognition of the language by becoming the sole official language of a State and that the State should be based on language. Konkani is the sole official language of the State of Goa and that Goa had attained State-hood before inclusion of Konkani in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. Sindhi is the language included in the 8th Schedule and that Sindhi has no State in India. It is not the regional language of any State in India. So also is the case Nepali which is widely spoken in West Bengal and Sikkim. Nepal is an independent Kingdom and Sind is in Pakistan. These languages now enjoy a place in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution as National languages of India. Let us hope that other languages of India which were recognized by Sahitya Academy, New Delhi as independent languages of India namely Dogri, Maithili and Rajasthani not included in the 8th Schedule, will also get due place like Konkani in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution as National language of India.



*With best compliments from :*

**Sri N. Vittal Das Bhaktha**



**Kaloor, Ernakulam.**

*With best compliments from :*

**N. VITTALDAS SHENOY**

**Proprietor SWARAJ PAINT INDUSTRIES,**

**Industrial Dev. Plot, WestHill, Calicut - 673 005.**

**Phon : 0495 - 2381220**

## Copy of order issued by Government of Kerala introducing Konkani in Primary School in Cochin run by Cochin Thirumala Devaswom fo boys and girls on 12th August 1968

# GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

## ABSTRACT

Safeguards for Linguistic Minorities - grievances of Konkani Speaking people in Kerala - Teaching of Konkani in Schools - orders issued.

## Education (J) Department

G. O. MS. 372/Edn. Dated, Trivandrum 12-8-1968

From the Honorary Secretary,Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha,, Palace Road,Cochin - 2, Letter No.101/68 dated 15-5-1968

## ORDER

The Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin has for some time past been representing to Government for the introduction of Konkani Language as an additional language in the schools in accordance with the provisions of the safeguards for linguistic minorities in Kerala. The earlier requests were turned down by Government on the ground that Mysore and Maharashtra with greater Konkani speaking population have not made any provision in this respect and this State may also not be able to do it.

The Honorary Secretary has brought to the notice of Government that the request of the Sabha to introduce Konkani in the primary classes is to be on the pattern of teaching of Gujarathy. in the Gujarathy primary school of Mattancherry. It has been stated that according to the 1961 Census report, Konkani occupies third rank in the spoken languages of Kerala and according to the Kerala District Gazetteer (Ernakulam District) it ranks second in the District of Ernakulam. The Konkani Language has got script which is Devanagari. There are books in Konkani language in Nagari script prescribed for the primary schools in Goa for teaching the various subjects. It has further been stated that the introduction of Konkani in the primary schools in the State will not affect the tuition of the pupils in regard to the regional language of the State. There will also not be the dearth of teachers in Konkani language as the Sabha had been able to coach up sufficient number of teachers in the language. To begin with the Sabha has requested for the introduction of the Konkani language in the primary schools run by the Cochin Thirumala Devaswom for the benefit of the pupils. It will be on the pattern of the teaching of Gujarathy in the Gujarathy primary school of Mattancherry as specified in the conditions applicable for primary education. It is stated that the Management of the T. D. Primary Schools of boys and girls have agreed to afford necessary facilities.

Government have reconsidered the whole question and are pleased to order the running of parallel classes in the T. D. L. P. School and the T. D. Girls Primary School for the present in the first instance during this year, invoking Rule 7 (3) of Chapter VIII K.E.R. relating to medium of Instruction in school.

The Director of Public instruction will take suitable necessary action in the matter, if need be in consultation with the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin.

(By order of the Governor)
PADMA RAMACHANDRAN
Addl. Secretary to Government

To,
The Director of Public Instruction,Trivandru,
The Honorary Secretary, Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Palace Road, Cochin
The President, Thirumala Devaswom, Cochin
The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities,
40,Hamilton Road,Allahabad - 2 with C.L.)
Copy to the Public (Rules) Department, Education L, C, M and J 1 Sections

Forwarded / by Order
Sd/-
Superintendent

*With best compliments from :*

# NAIK DISTRIBUTORS

(PHARMACEUTICALS)

**45/281, KUTHAPPADY ROAD,**
**THAMMANAM, ERNAKULAM**
**KOCHI - 682 032.**

**Phone : 2753030, 2337506**

**True copy of the Kerala Government Order dated 4.7.1974 declaring Konkani speakers in Kerala as Linguistic Minority entitled to protection guaranteed under Article 30 of the Indian Constitution under recommendation of the Commissioner for Linguisting Minorities in India. By issuing the order Konkani speakers became Constitutional Linguistic Minority.**

# GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

## ABSTRACT

Linguistic Minorities - Konkani Linguistic Minority– Safeguard--Right for selection of candidates for training in the Training schools run by Konkani Linguistic Minority sanctioned – order issued.

## General Education (D) Department

G. O. MS - 130/74 - GI Edn. Dated, Trivandrum 4-7-74

Read
1. Letter No. 17/7/72-630 dated8-2-73
   No. 17/7/72-4540 dated 13-9-73 and
   No. 17/7/72-5711 dated 19-12-73 from the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India, Allahabad.
2. Letter No. ESU/17130/74 dated 4-3-1974 from the Director of Public Instruction, Trivandrum.

## ORDER

The Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha has represented that the Konkani Linguistic Minority should get the right for the selection of all candidates in the training schools run by them, as they form a Linguistic Minority. The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India has recommended to consider the request of the Sabha in the light of the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Indian Constitution and also the verdicts of Courts in this regards.

Government have examined the question in great detail and they are pleased to order that the Konkani Linguistic Minority will have the right for selection of all the candidates for training in the Training Schools run by them, as they are entitled to the protection guaranteed under Article 30 of Indian Constitution.

By order of the Governor
ZACHARIA MATHEW
Secretary to Government

To,
The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India,
40, Amarnath Jha Marg, Allahabad - 2 (with C.L.)
The Director of Public Instruction, Trivandrum
The Secretary, Kerala Public Service Commission
Trivandrum (with C.L.)
The General Education (J) Department
The stock file.

Forwarded by Order
Sd/-
Section Officer

**The following publication proves the fact that it is based in the representation made by Konkani Bhasha Prachar sabha that Konkani Community in Karnataka State declared by Government as a Linguistic Minority in the Karnataka**

## GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

AL HAJ R. H. GOODWALA, B.A., LL. B.,
CHAIRMAN
STATE MINORITIES COMMISSION

BANGALORE - 1

Dated 22nd October, 1984

## MINUTE

Sub : Declaration of Konkani Community as Linguistic Minority - regarding.

A representation has been given to the State Minorities Commission for Karnataka, by the "Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha (Regd.), Konkani Bhavan, Palace Road, Cochin by its letter No. 140/84 dated October 11, 1984, stating that the Konkani community may be declared and recognised as the Linguistic Minority in the state of Karnataka. They have relied on the Government Order No. MS. 372 GI. Edn. dated 12-8-1968 of the Government of Kerala, declaring Konkani community in Kerala as a Linguistic Minority, entitled to the protection guaranteed under Article 30 of the Constitution of India. They have also relied on the judgement of the High Court of Kerala in O. P. 2146/75 Radhakrishna Kamath Vs. T. D. Corporate Educational Agency, holding the Konkani community as a linguistic minority in the State entitled to the protection under Article 30 of the Constitution (ILR 1976 Part V; pp 485-496).

2. The Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, have further referred to their Memorandum dated 10-1-1984 submitted to the Hon`ble Chief Minister Shri. Ramakrishna Hegde. They have complained that though nine months have passed, no reply has been received by them. They have moved this Commission, stating that it is appointed by Government to look after the interest of the minorities of Karnataka and therefore, the Commission should recommend to the State Government to declare Konkani Community as a Linguistic Minority.

3. It is our humble view that Konkani speaking people are in a minority and they should be allowed to develop Konkani language. The claim appears to be just and legal. Therefore, I humbly request the Hon'ble Chief Minister to consider the request of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, both sympathetically and legally, and grant their request.

Sd/-
R. H. GOODWALA
Chairman

The Hon'ble Chief Minister,
Government of Karnataka,
Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore - 1

Copy with compliments to Sri N. Purushothama Mallaya, Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha (Regd.), Konkani Bhavan, Palace Road, Cochin - 2, for information.

Sd/-
Chairman

# GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

No. DPAR 37 BML 92

Karnataka Govt. Secretariat
Vidhan Soudha
Bangalore Dated 22-9-1992

To

The Secretary
Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha,
Konkani Bhasha Bhavan,
Palace Road,
Cochin - 682 002.

Sir,

Sub : Inclusion of Konkani language in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution - extention of benefits that may accrue to Konkani by its inclusion in the 8th Schedule to Karnataka, Maharashtra and Kerala besides Goa.

With reference to the subject cited above, I am directed to state that, all the facilities which are being given to the linguistic minorities in the State are also being given to the Konkani linguistic minorities. Even though Konkani language is included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution, it will remain as a minority language.

Therefore, the facilities which are being given now to Konkani linguistic minorities will be continued.

This is for your kind information.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
(V. M. Deekshit)
Deputy Secretary to Government
D. P. A. R. (L & RM and PP)

**True Copy of the order issued by Mahatma Gandhi University instituting Chair for Konkani Studies and Research in Konkani Language Literature nominating incumbent to the Konkani Chair on 9th November 1999**

## MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY
## (Abstract)

Konkani Chair - Nomination to the Chair - Orders issued.

---

**ACADEMIC 'AIII' SECTION**

U. O. No. Ac. AIII/3/131/98                                        Dated, P. D. Hills, 9 Nov., '99

---

Read : 1. No. Ac. AIII/3/131/98 dated 31-7-1998

## ORDER

A Konkani Chair was instituted for studies and Research in Konkani Language and Literature in the University vide U. O. cited.

The Vice-Chancellor has nominated Prof. S. Mohana Kilikar, R. G. Pai Road, Cherlai, Kochi as the incumbent to the Konkani Chair.

Orders are issued accordingly,

Sd/-
K. P. Joseph
Asst. Regiserar (Acad - I)
for Registrar

To
1. PS to VC/PVC
2. PA to Registrar /CE/FO/DCDC
3. The Director, School of Letters
4. The Director of Publications
5. Prof. S. Mohana Kilikar (with C.L)
6. Govt. Auditor/PRO
7. Shri N. Purushothama Mallaya, Member, Senate
8. AdAIV / Finance / Audit / Cash Sns.
9. Stock file / file copy.

Forwarded / By Order

Sd/-
SECTION OFFICER

**Script of Konkani language written by N. Purushothama Mallaya, Trustee, Dr. T. M. A. Pai Foundation, Manipal and Hon. Secretary Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin, Kerala, published in the BHASHA SAGAR - Bi-yearly House Magazine office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India (Golden Jubilee year 1957 - 2007 - 2008) for circulation among Central / State Government / Panchayat offices in all district, Issue 2 July 2008 Page 23-25)**

# Script of Konkani Language

It is a general belief that Konkani has no script. But the truth is far from this Konkani has Devanagari as the script like Marathi, Hindi and other Languages of India. Konkani is related to the prakrits of India and as such it is the daughter of Sanskrit.

## Official status of script of Konkani

In Goa it has been recognised as the regional language of the State with Devanagari as its Script. Kerala Government has recognised Konkani as a language for studies in schools and issued a G.O. numbering MS. 372/Edn/GI/dated 12.8.1968 stating that 'Konkani language has got a script which is Devanagari'. The G. O. was issued following the recommendations of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India. The Secretary of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha has established in the Memorandum presented to the Mahajan Commission, marked as document "G" that Konkani had been a Prakrit language of India with Devanagari as its Script and it was not a dialect of Marathi. This resulted in Mahajan Commission delivering the verdict that Konkani is an independent language and not a dialect of Marathi. The Secretary of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha has pointed out in the Memorandum dated 22.11.1967 submitted to the central government that Devanagari, the script for Marathi and Hindi should also be used for Konkani being the natural script for Konkani.

## Inscriptions and History

The earliest inscription in Konkani goes back to Gupta peirod in 2nd Century A.D. It is found at Aravelem in Goa. The picture of the inscription has been published in the Canara Banking Industrial and Banking Syndicate Silver Jubilee Souvenir of Sirsi Branch 1959 as it is regarded as a prestigious symbol of Konkani heritage. The Silhara inscription of 12th Century wa in Nagari. Inscription at Nageshi dated 1335 (1413 A. D.) in Goa contains many Konkani phrases and some words are purely in Konkani. The famous inscription at the foot of the colossal Jain monolith Statue of Gomateswara (Bhahubali) at Sravanabelgola (1116-1117 A.D.) erected by King Chamundaraya, has been in Konkani, because the word Karaviyalem meaning thereby "caused to be made" has Konkani causative suffix "Ya" in it.

The Dutch admitted Devanagari as the Script for Konkani. It is named as Brahmana as the language was named by the Dutch as "Lingua Brahmanica". The greatest tome in earlier Konkani language has been a botanical book running into 12 volumes published in

1678 which was written in Konkani in Nagari Script by Ranga Bhat, Vinayaka Pandit and Appu Bhat, the three Konkani Ayurvedic physicians of Cochin in the service of the Dutch Governor Van Rheede's Hortus Indicus Malabaricus. The earliest Devanagari block printing was in Konkani language as reported in the "Printing Press in India - Its Beginning and Early Development" (Marathi Samsodan Mandal, Page 342, Plate 36).

Another notable work is the translation of Bible by William Carey in circa 1808. Carey translated the New Testament into Konkani early in the last century and used Devanagari characters (1961 Census of India, Language Table page 412). William Carey was a European and for translation of Bible in Konkani he adopted Devanagari as the script.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India appointed B. N. Jha Committee which submitted its report before the Central Government in May 1962 after liberation of Goa. It talks of remodeling the system of education in Goa holding that "The teaching of Konkani, if chosen, should be through the Devanagari Script". The then Government headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accepted the recommendation and implemented it. Accordingly all the books at primary and higher education stage for Konkani were prepared in Nagari Script for all subjects.

**Devanagari gets acceptance as script for Konkani vis a vis Roman**

Regarding Script for Konkani, the Sahitya Academy, New Delhi in its letter addressed to the secretary of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, N. Purushothama Mallaya has stated that "Sahitya Academy recognized Konkani language as written in Devanagari alone. No other Script has been recognized for Konkani" (Advisory Board order No. SA 71/1/10700 dated 22.10.1982). This was done when a move was made for adoption of Roman script along with Devanagari.

As regards the Script for Konkani, the late Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee former President of Sahitya Academy, New Delhi and national Professor in Humanities in his letter to N. Purushothama Mallaya Hon. Secretary of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha dated 10.5.1976 has stated that "your ideal should be Devanagari and only Devanagari for Konkani".

Konkani is now one of the National languages of India by its inclusion in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. In the case of Malayalam, Tamil, Kannada, Telugu, Gujarati, Marathi, Bengali & others, no mention is made in the constitution regarding script for these languages spoken by the people as they have got individual script for their languages. So is the case for Konkani where no mention is made in the constitution regarding script as it is assumed that Devanagari is the Script for Konkani. The Union Public Service Commission has also included Konkani in its Combined Civil Services tests by setting papers to be written in Konkani. The script for Konkani to be used is Devanagari and not Roman in such examinations.

The Reserve Bank of India has given Konkani its due place alongwith the other languages included in the 8th schedule of the Indian Constitution by presenting denomination amount in figures for Rs. 5, 10, 20, 100, 500, 1000 currency notes and the script used for

Konkani is Devanagari. The National Book Trust of India has also recognized Konkani in Devanagari script for its publications.

**Case of other Languages and implication for Konkani**

As Mr. Mario A. Pei, PhD. Associate Professor of Roman languages at Columbia University in his book the World's Chief Languages (Page 463) writes, "The languages of India make use for the most part of alphabets derived from ancient Devanagari (or Nagari) in which Sanskrit was written". Many of these languages in fact, still use unmodified Devanagari characters. Hindi is cited as an example of the sanskritised version of Hindustani while Urdu is the persion version. Hindi uses Devanagari in writing and does not borrow from Arabic and Persion roots retaining the more ancient Sanskrit terms. Thus are both Hindi and spoken Urdu are fundamentally one and the same. Bengali is not only the closest rival of Hindustani but also the language whose Script, through different, diverges the least from Devanagari. In alphabets of Southern India (Tamil, Telugu, Canarese etc.) and even tongues outside India like Siamese and Burmese descent from the Nagari characters is largely disguised. Devanagari is read from left to right. Hence the question whether Konkani has script of its own, never arises because the fact of a common derivation for most of the languages is well settled.

Finally I wish to add that Sri Pratap Singh Rane the then Chief Minister of Goa, who is now the Hon'bel Speaker of Goa Assembly in his inaugural address delivered at the 13th session of All India Konkani Sahitya Parishad held at Mumbai on 12th April 1980 has declared that "It is heartening to note that the Konkani speaking community in general and writers in particular have accepted devanagari as the natural script for Konkani and I hope this will hasten the process of socio-cultural and literary integration of the Konkani speaking community and give a new dimension to its literary growth". The session was headed by N. Purushothama Mallaya Hon'ble Secretary of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha.

**Konkani speakers as Linguistic Minority**

Before the recognition of Konkani as an independent literary language of India by the Sahitya Academy, Konkani speakers in Kerala were recognised as a linguistic minority entitled to the protection guaranteed under Article 30 of the Indian Constitution as notified by issue of G.O. MS 130/Edn/GI dated 4.7.1974 by Kerala Government, followed by Karnataka Government issuing order extending all facilities to Konkani linguistic minorities as per letter of Karnataka Government No. DPAR 37 BML 92 dated 22.9.1992. This paved a way for Konkani in all fields as a result of its recognition and progressive use in governance.

*With best compliments from :*




## Department of Information and Publicity

Udyog Bhavan, 3rd Floor, Panaji, Goa 403 001, India
Tel : (0832) 2223157 / 2422675 / 2226047 / Fax : (0832) 2224211
E-mail : Dipgoa@gmail.com

### प्रशासनात राजभाशेचो चडांत चड वापर जावचो म्हण सरकारान घेतिल्ले उपाय

- राजभाशेच्या कायद्याची प्रभावू कारवाय जावची हे नदरेन शिफारशी करपी सर्वसमावेशाक तज्ञ वांकड्यांचें सल्लागार मेडळ.
- राज्य प्रशासनात अखिल भारतीय सेवा अधिकारी तशेंच सगळ्या सरकारी कर्मचाऱ्यांक राजभाशेचें प्रशिक्षण दिवपा खातीर "राजभास प्रशिक्षण येवजण".
- विंगड विंगड विशयां वयल्यो पारभाशीक उतरावळी तयार करपा खतीर विशयातज्ञांची उतरावळ समिती.
- वेगवेगळ्या सरकारी येवजणांची म्हायती, अर्ज, दस्तऐवज, बी, लोकांक तांचेच भाशेंत मेळोवन दिवपा खातीर अणकार मंडळाची रचणूक.
- राज्यातल्या लेखकांच्या कोंकणी/मराठी लेखनाक उर्बा दिवपा खातीर 'राजभास प्रकाशन येवजण'.
- संस्कृत भाशेच्या वाडी खातीर राज्यांतल्या ह्या मळार वावुरपी नोंदणी जाल्ल्या संस्थांक अर्थिक पाठबळ दिवपाची तशेंट घटनेचे आठवे वळेरेंत आसपाव आशिल्ल्या भासांक उर्बा दिवपाची नवी येवजण.
- गोवा कोंकणी अकादेमी, गोमंतक मराठी अकादमी आनी दाल्गाद कोंकणी अकादमीक, भास, साहित्य, संस्कृतायेचे उदरगती खातीर आवर्ती अनुदान.

**राजभशेचो भोवमान हो राष्ट्राचो च भोवमात...!**

**Reproduced Publication in the Konkani Vikas Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha Publication Vol I, November 1979 issue No. 3.**

## Role of Konkani Bhasha Bhasha Prachar Sabha towards promotion of Art & Culture

Till recently there was view current in the minds of the general public and even amongst the Konkani speaking people that Konkani is an undeveloped language not fit to play the onerous role for literary and cultural development. It remained for long in a slavery condition. An Italian priest Fr. Maffei once remarked, "Konkani is a beautiful language but is reduced to servitude. It can become or can be shown to be a beautiful language if taking pity on it and we deliver it from slavery." In order to deliver it from slavery condition and to dispel the view current in the minds of the public that Konkani is an undeveloped language with no script of its own, an organisation with its headquarters at Cochin was formed on 14-5-1966 under the name 'Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha'. A Kalavibhag (culture wing to the Sabha) was started to cultivate talent in art and culture amongst Konkani speaking people and to bring confidence amongst themselves that Konkani is not inferior in the field of art and culture compared with other sister languages of India.

2. As a first step towards this direction a drama written in Konkani script entitled 'Bhakta Sudhama' was staged on 4th June, 1966 by inviting members of G. S. S. Samaj of Cannanore. The musical drama enacted by the artists of the G. S. S. Samaj of Cannanore was witnessed by a large gathering of persons present at T. D. Auditorium, Cochin. The staging of the drama resulted in creating an awakening in the minds of Konkani speaking community to work for the upliftment of art and culture pertaining to Konkani. Young men belonging to the Konkani community came forward with a suggestion before the Sabha to stage a drama enacted by local artists. A historical drama "Katta Bomman" translated into Konkani was selected by the Sabha for enactment in the draft translation. The Sabha then formed a committee on 31-7-1966 to process the piece for enactment of a drama with suitable modifications. The drama was staged at T. D. Auditorium on 18-2-1967 by the artists of the Sabha. The members of the community were very much enthusiastic to witness the drama, the first of its kind by a set of amateurs in the language and appreciated for a high level of acting, music and orchestra which was displayed. The auditorium overflowed with visitors and all available space was crammed to capacity. The drama was later staged at S. S. Kala Mandir, Ernakulam. The Kala Vibhag then approved another drama entitled 'Bhakta Markandaya' written by Sri. J. Krishna Prabhu of Cochin. It was staged at T. D. Auditorium, Cochin on 20-1-68. The drama being a puranic one attracted a large gathering of people irrespective of age and sex. People from different parts of Kerala and even outside the state witnessed the drama. Non-Konkani speaking people also witnessed the drama. It is not an exaggeration to say that in so short a time the artists of the Sabha were able to stage a drama that has reached a high literary and dramatic level appreciated by all classes of people. The same drama was later staged before a large gathering of people irrespective of caste, creed or religion on Sivaratri day in front of Sasta Temple situated west of T. D. Temple, Cochin. The drama was later staged at Thuravoor and Quilon. 'Bhakta Prahlada' was another drama, staged at T. D. Auditorium on 13-4-1969 in the immediate presence of His Holiness Swami Srimad Sudheedra Thirtha Swami of Kashi Mutt Samsthan. 'Karnali Bhakti Anik Arjunali

Satki', was by the artists of the Sabha as a cultural item during the celebration of the annual day of Sabha on 27-3-72. This drama was also witnessed by His Holiness Srimad Sudheendra Thirtha Swami of Kashi Mutt Samsthan. The Swamiji blessed the artists who staged the drama. Again a drama under the title 'Sivaleela' was staged at Shertalai and Quilon. These dramas helped creating an awakening among the Konkani speaking people spread in different parts of Kerala to form associations / clubs and existing associations to write and enact dramas by themselves and also display musical items in Konkani by themselves. These associations are mostly functioning in the vicinity of the community temples or centers in Kerala.

3. At present dramas are staged independently by local artists themselves. A drama competition was even held at Shertalai when His Holiness Srimad Sudheendra Thirtha Swami of Kashi Mutt Samsthan was camping at Sherthallai for 'Chaturmas'. Today it has become a custom that whenever temple festivals or anniversaries of associations of the community speaking Konkani take place staging of Konkani dramas and recital of Konkani music has become a regular feature.

4. Sri Michael Pinto, Panaji, Goa visited the Sabha during the year 1969 and gave Konkani music performance on Sittar. Mr. Anuradha Dhareshwar, Staff artist, A. I. R. Dharwar gave her performance in Konkani music in Cochin and Ernakulam twice under the auspices of the Sabha. She visited Kerala first in January, 1968 and for the second time in connection with 6th annual day function of the Sabha on 3-1-73. She also gave her musical performance under the auspices of the Sabha as per request made by the Corporation of Cochin at the All India Exhibition held at Ernakulam on 2-1-1973. Her two visits in Kerala helped to a great extent people listening and appreciating Konkani music.

5. During the period of 13 years of the founding of the Sabha over 160 dramas can be said to have been enacted by different organisations in Kerala. Music is the other wing of the art which by its meledious quality attracts people and brings consciousness amongst them. Persistent efforts of the Sabha resulted in adding a place for Konkani music in the A. I. R. Stations of Kerala starting first at the Trivandrum station with a duration of ten minutes music on an 'as and when possible' basis. Later it was made on a regular basis alloting 15 minutes for Konkani music every month. Calicut Station which too started on an 'as and when possible' basis increased the duration from 15 minutes to 20 minutes a month with a programe of 2 chunks of 10 minutes each on 1st and 3rd Sundays of every English Calender month. Trichur station which used a broadcast only once a month with a duration of 10 minutes enhanced subsequently to 15 minutes in a fortnight and now it has been further enhanced to 15 minutes a week.

6. The Sabha so far encouraged over 70 artists and got songs sung by them recorded by the A. I. R. Stations of Trishur and Trivandrum for broadcast. The Konkani songs were recorded for the first came by A. I. R. on 21-11-72 when producer Sri K. Padmanabhan Nair, A. I. R. Trivandrum visited the Sabha. The first voice of the artist that was broadcast by the Trivandrum station was that of Sri. A. Vasudeva Bhatt, who is at present taking keen interest in the promotion of art. The songs recorded by Trichur station were broadcast by Mangalore station also. Broadcast of Konkani music help Konkani speaking people of the State to come closer and maintain a standard in Konkani music. It helped removing the inferiority complex

once deeply rooted in the minds of people speaking Konkani. The Sabha artists presented their Konkani music and dances as part of the cultural entertainment presented on the occasion of the celebration of the laying in foundation stone of the Konkani Bhasha Bhavan on 29-9-73 and the cultural performance was witnessed by many distinguished guests from Kerala and neighbouring states including the Chief Minister of Kerala Sri C. Achutha Menon who laid the foundation stone of the Konkani Bhasha Bhavan.

7. The Kala Vibhag of the Sabha gave a reception to Rangasree Ballet troupe of Gwalior on 20-3-76 at T. D. Auditorium, Cochin during their Kerala tour. Our artists were able to exhibit our cultural item before them to high appreciation of the Ballet troupe.

8. The Sabha played its due role for the revival of folk music and dances connected with language. A book on collection of folk songs was published by the Sabha under the caption 'Lok Geeth'. Traditional music to be sung on marriage and other occasions and holy festival were sung by the artists of the Sabha and broadcast by A. I. R. Stations of Trichur, Trivandrum and Calicut recently the Fugade dance, one of the Primitive dances pertaining to Konkani is also revived.

9. The Kala Vibhag of the Sabha palyed its due role for integration of culture. The Sabha presented its cultural Konkani dances and music, at the symposium organised by the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Ernakulam at the Bharath Tourist Home on 7th and 8th December, 1968. The Sabha co-operated with the committee of the Quater Centennial celebration of the Cochin Jews Synogogue and presented on 17th December 1968 its cultural item Konkani music on the occasion of celebration of the 400th anniversary of the foundation of the Cochin Jews Synagogue. The Sabha since 1973 takes part every year Inter-Association cultural meet which is being held on Onam days at Kerala Fine Arts Society Hall, Ernakulam under the auspices of the Kerala Fine Arts Society Ernakulam. Konkani drama 'Kiratarjuneeya' was staged at Kala Bhavan under the auspices of Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha on 15-8-1972. The Sabha artists also presented folk dances and musical items on 4-10-78 as per invitation made by Kerala Kendra of the Bharateeya Vidya Bhavan in connection with the Navarathri celebration conducted by Bharateeya Vidya Bhavan. It also took part in the variety entertainment programmes arranged at Ernakulam by Kerala Bhanga Samskriti Sangha Cochin. The Sabha artists also staged more than once their cultural programme at Panaji and Margao during Parishad Sammelans and Writers' meet. Panaji station of A. I. R. also recorded for broadcast songs sung by the Sabha's artist Mrs. Mohini R. Shenoi. The Sabha artists also presented their cultural entertainment during the 11th session of All India Konkani Sahitya Parishad held at Mangalore in February, 1976. Again, the Kala Vibhag of the Sabha co-operated with the Ernakulam Karayogam of their first Inter-Association cultural meet organised by the said Karayogam on Onam day the 4th September, 1979 at T. D. M. Hall at Ernakulam. Young girl students studing in the primary classes trained by the Kala Vibhag of the Sabha staged for the first time Fugade dance before an invited audience. The artists of the Sabha presented their music recital also on the occasion. Commenting on the programme presented by the Sabha the President of the Karayogam Sri T. S. Menon remarked : "The piece you presented was simple but of a remarkably high order and was greatly appreciated by the audience". The Sabha presented on 7th September, 1979 variety entertainment for one full hour pertaining to Konkani which included Fugade, folk dances, dances of classical nature and music recital by the artists of the

Sabha etc. at the Fine Arts theatre as part of the Onam festival conducted by the Kerala Fine Arts Society. The artists of the Sabha presented variety entertainment programme at Bharateeya Vidya Bhava Hall at 27-9-79 as part of Navaratri celebration arranged by the Kerala Kendra Bharateeya Vidya Bhavan at Ernakulam. In appreciation of the programme presented the Kerala Kendra of Bharateeya Vidya Bhavan presented a momento to the Sabha on 30-9-79, the final day of the Navarathri celebration.

10. The girl students also played their due role by presenting dances and staging of one Act play during the Annual day festivals of the Sabha. On the occasion of the celebration of the 2nd annual day celebration of the Sabha held on 29-9-68 at T. D. Auditorium, Cochin Konkani fold dances were presented by the students of the T. D. Primary Schools. The Hon'ble Minister for Education, Government of Kerala Sri C. H. Mohammed Koya witnessed Konkani folk dances. The students were trained by Smt. Sulochana Bai, teacher, T. D. H. S., Cochin (since deceased). The first one act play entitled 'Mananthulae Mande' was enacted by girl students of Konkani Sikshak school on 29-9-68. The other one Act play entitled 'Durbaleangalo Samsaru ' was staged on 29-11-74. At the 12th session of All India Konkani Sahitya Parishad held at Cochin on 11th and 12th February, 1978 artists from Goa, Bombay, Karnataka and Kerala met at one common platform and displayed their respective cultural programmes. This is a great achievement as far as the Sabha is concerned as it was the first time that Konkani speaking artists from the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala & the Union Territory of Goa met at one common platform at Cochin paving a way for the emotional and cultural integration of Konkani speaking people spread in various parts of Bharat. The Kudumbis of Cochin also staged for the first time in a common form the traditional Fugade dance under the auspices of the Sabha.

11. The then Station Director of A. I. R. Trichur Sri E. Govindarajalu during his visit to the Sabha Office met the members and artists of the Sabha and held discussions with them on 29th March, 1977 on the broadcast of Konkani music by A. I. R. Trichur. He remarked : "To see them with exuberance to manifest their artistic talent is a joy indeed. I hope they would not lose sight of the main stream of national life with composite culture while endeavouring to retain their individual identity."

12. In order to popularise Music and drama and to bring a common standard in script and selection of artists with fine voice and give proper training in Art and Culture pertaining to Konkani amongst the Konkani speaking people living in the north and the south regions of Kerala two regional centres were opened, one each at Kozhikode and Trivandrum respectively. One act play entitled 'Snehu Anaswar' recorded by A. I. R. Trivandrum was broadcast by the Station on 19-1-79. With a view towards advancement of art and culture centre for cultural advancement pertaining to Konkani was formed by the Sabha at Cochin recently under the name 'Konkani Kala Pariseelana Kendra. The Kendra will work for building up a common standard in music, drama, dances and encourage artists interested in fine arts like music, drama, dances and folk art pertaining to Konkani. It will strive for the revival of Konkani folk art which is fast dying. The Sabha appointed Mrs. Mohini R. Shenoi as the first Hon. Director of the Konkani Kala Parisheelana Kendra. She is the holder of 'Sangeetha Vidwan' awarded by the Karnataka Music College, Adayar. The Cultural wing of the Sabha representing the Konkani linguistic minority in Kerala which has been able to preserve its identity and culture all along has been able to create an awareness among the Konkani

speaking people spread over different parts of the State on the view of promotion of its art and culture.

13. The Kendra is formed at the time when the Sabha is celebrating the birth centenary of a great Konkani dramatist poet, musician and actor the late Sri Narayana Narasimha Pai. Under the Presidentship of Dr. K. N. Pai a centenary. Celebration Committee was formed to celebrate the centenary of the great Konkani writer which will last for one year. The birth centenary festival was inaugurated on 29-7-79 by unveiling the portrait of the late Sri Narayana Narasimha Pai and a music recital was performed by Mrs. Mohini R. Shenoi selecting poems and songs from the works of the Konkani writer. A special programme presented by the Sabha selecting a few poems from the works of the late Sri Narasimha Pai was broadcast by A. I. R. Trichur on 30-8-79. The Konkani Kala Pariseelana Kendra officially inaugurated today by Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Chandrasekhara Menon Judge, High Court of Kerala will ever remain a memorial to the great Konkani writer the late Sri Narayana Narasimha Pai whose birth centenary we are celebrating this year.

Thus, I have presented in brief a report for the information before the general public the role played by the Sabha towards promotion of art and culture relating to Konkani with limited resources at its disposal during the past 13 years of its standing. It has many programmes and schemes towards the development of the language in the field of art and culture. The success depends upon the co-operation and support the Sabha receives from the public. Let us hope that the future of Konkani is bright.



*With best compliments from :*

# V. DASA PRABHU & SONS

**TEA MERCHANTS & COMMISSION AGENTS**

**Post Box No. 398, Mattancherry,**
**Kochi - 682 002.**
**Phone : 0484 2224125**
**Mobile : 9995434780**
***Branch* : Gopalaprabhu Road,**
**Ernakulam, Kochi - 682 035.**
**Phone : 0484 2350683**

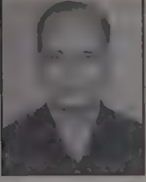




# സുവർണ്ണോത്സവു

**എൻ. സദാനന്ദ കമ്മത്ത്**
ഗോകുലം, ഗോശ്രീപുരം
ഫോൺ : 9496883166

ഉത്സവു ഉത്സവു മഹോത്സവു (2)
സുവർണ്ണ ജയന്തി മഹോത്സവു (2)
കൊങ്കണി ഭാഷാ പ്രചാരസഭേക് സുവർണ്ണ ജയന്തി മഹോത്സവു
കാശിമഠാധീശ് ശ്രീ സുധീന്ദ്രസ്വാമ്യാന്
അനുഗ്രഹു കെല്ലൊ ആശിർവാദു ദില്ലൊ
പന്നാസ് വർഷ് ഫൂഡെ വോയ്ലേലി
സർസ്സി വടവൃക്ഷ് ജാവ്നു വഡ്ഢലി
സ്വാമ്യാന് ദില്ലേലെ മാർഗ്ഗാൻ മുക്കാർ സർല്ലി
കൊങ്കണി ഭാഷേക് വഡ്ഢോവ്നു മുക്കാർ ഹള്ളി
ദിസ്സുയ് - റത്തിയ് കൊങ്കണി പ്രേമാൻ
ഗാവ് - ഗാവ് ബോവ്നു ശ്രമു ജയ്ത്തെ കെല്ലൊ
ഭാരതഭാഷേൻതു അട്ടവെ ഖണ്ഡേൻതു
സുസ്ഥാനാരി പവ്ല്ലി ആവേയ് കൊങ്കണി ഭാഷാ
സാഹിത്യ അക്കാദമി പുരസ്കാരു മെൾത്താ
സാള്യാൻതു കൊങ്കണി സികോവ്നു എത്തായി
നവെ - നവെ പുസ്തക് ഉജ്വാഡു കർത്തായി
നാടക് - സംഗീത - സാഹിത്യ വഡ്ഢതാ
ഗാവ് - ഗാവാൻതു കൊങ്കണി ഭാഷാ വഡ്ഢതാ
ലജ്ജസോണു അമ്മി സർവ്വയി ഉല്ലെയ്ത്തായി
പുരുഷോത്തമ മല്ല്യമമ്മാന് ശ്രമു ജയ്ത്തോ കെല്ലൊ
കൊങ്കണിഭാഷാ ഭവൻ സ്ഥാപിത ജല്ലെ
സ്വാമ്യാലെ അനുഗ്രഹ പ്രഭാവാൻ ജല്ലെ
ദേവാലെ ദയേൻ പത്മശ്രീ മ്ഹെള്ളെ
മാനുദീവ്നു വഡ്ഢോവ്യാ കൊങ്കണി ഭാഷേക്
മന്ന് ദീവ്നു വഡ്ഢോവ്യാ പ്രചാര സഭേക്
വന്ദനനിത്യ കൊങ്കണി മാതേക്
വന്ദനനിത്യ ഭാരത മാതേക്
സേവനസദാ ആവയ് കൊങ്കണി ഭാഷേക്
വന്ദനസദാ ആവയ് കൊങ്കണി മാതേക്
ജയ് കൊങ്കണി ജയ് ജയ് കൊങ്കണി
ജയ്-ജയ്, ജയ്-ജയ്, ജയ്-ജയ് കൊങ്കണി



# सुवर्णोत्सव

*एन. सदानन्द कम्मत्त*
*"गोकुलम्" गोश्रीपुरम्*
*फोन : 9496883166*

उत्सवु उत्सवु महोत्सवु (२)
सुवर्ण जयन्ति महोत्सवु (२)
कोंकणी भाषा प्रचार सभेक सुवर्ण जयन्ति महोत्सवु
काशीमठाधीश श्री सुधीन्द्रस्वाम्यन
अनुग्रहु केल्लो आशीर्वादु दिल्लो
पन्नास वर्ष फूडे वोय्लेली
सर्सी वटवृक्ष जाव्नु वड्डली
स्वाम्यान दिल्लेले मार्गान मुक्कार सर्ली
कोंकणी भाषेक वड्डोवानु मुक्कार हळ्ळी
दिस्सूय - रत्तीय कोंकणी प्रेमान
गांव गांव भोव्नु श्रमु झायते केल्लो
भारत भाषेंतु अट्टवे खण्डेन्तु
सुस्थानारि पावली आवय कोंकणी भाषा
साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कारु मेळ्ता
साळयांतु कोंकणी सिक्कोव्नु एत्तायि
नवे नवे पुस्तकँ ऊजवाडाक हाडतायि
नाटक - संगीत - साहित्य वड्डता
गांवगांवान्तु कोंकणी भाषा वड्डता
लज्जा सोणु अम्मि सर्वयि उलेय्तायि
पुरुषोत्तम मल्यमाम्मान श्रमु जायतो केल्लो
कोंकणी भाषा भवना स्थापित जल्ले
स्वाम्याले अनुग्रह प्रभावान जल्ले
देवाले दयेन पद्मश्री मेळ्ळे
मानु दीवनु वड्डोव्या कोंकणी भाषेक
मन्त्र दीवनु वड्डोव्या प्रचार सभेक
वन्दन नित्य कोंकणी मातेक
वन्दन नित्य भारत मातेक
सेवन सदा आवय कोंकणी भाषेक
वन्दन सदा आवय कोंकणी भाषेक
जय कोंकणी जय जय कोंकणी
जय जय, जय जय, जय जय कोंकणी

*With best compliments from :*




# Standard Greases & Specialities Pvt. Ltd.

**an ISO 9001:2008, ISO 14001:2004 & OHSAS 18001:2007 Company**

Manufacturers of Lubricating Oils, Greases & Specialities

**ROYAL CASTOR PRODUCTS LTD.**

**an ISO 9001:2008, ISO 22000:2015, ISO 14001:2004 & OHSAS 18001:2007 Company**

Mfrs/Exporters of Hydrogenated Castor Oil, 12 Hydroxy Stearic Acid

**Regd. / Adm. Office :**

101, Ketan Apartments,
233, R. B. Mehta Marg, Patel Chowk,
Ghatkopar (E), Mumbai - 400 077.

Tel : 25013641 - 46 Fax : 25010384

Email : standardgroup@standardgreases.co.in

Web : www.standardgreases.co.in

**Government of India in its 1951 census the report of which was published in 1954 declared Konkani as a dialect of Marathi. N. Purushothama Mallaya the present Hon. Secretary of Konkani Bhasha Prachar sabha attacked the census report by publishing letter to the Editor in the Indian Express dated 27-5-1954 stating that Konkani belong to Prakrit group of languages and not a dialect of Marathi and making request to Govt. of India to rectify the mistake. None came forward to attack the statement made by N. Purushothama Mallaya regarding Konkani language. The Linguist Dr. R. C. Nigam after meeting N. Purushothama Mallaya at Cochin rectified the mistake declared tentatively in the 1961 census as an independent language and not a dialect of Marathi. It was one person by name Sri Narasimha Balo Bantwalkar from Bantwal in Karnataka State who sent a letter written by him directly by post to Sri N. Purushothama Mallaya at his address making it known the status of Konkani at that time which is published below. The letter should be treated as historic one.**

Bantwal
1.6.1954

Shriyutha Mallyanka Vandana

Thumgele eka lekha 27.5.1954 cha Indian Express paperanthu vachunu bahu anandu jallo. Konkani lokancha khatiri jagdo korcho thodo jallyari cochi therpena assa mohnu kalle.

Prathama javnu amgeli avesta palaya. Amka Hanga Kanarese barapa javunu Ammi thumka Amgelo abhipraya Thilsuchaka Kithule Kasta jathathi palaya Ammi Kannadana barayilyari thumka kalna, Thumgeli malayalee amka yena. Javchaka Ammi Doggai ekka jathinchi. Doggankayi kalasi English bhashena (script) borochaka prayatna kella.

Amgeli jathi jana Aji sagale jagathyari pasarsunu gellyachi. Aji amgelya Gharkade Konkani ullaythanchi jallyari Vyavaharaka amka dusri lipi (script) javka jallya. Ekkachi jathichani pathra boroche jallyariyi dusri lipi shivai gathi Na.

1) Thummi sangilya pramane amgeli bhasa purathana dhornu assa jallary amgelya bhasheka lipi (script) assuvooka. Ammi amgeli swatantra bhashenachi vyavaharu korchaka ityaka amageli bhasa amgeli lipi pracharaka hadoouka Najja? amka hanga gothu assilya pramane amgeli lipi " Deva Nagai" mhonu mhanthathi. Deva Nagari javvo kanchiyi javvo amka lipi javka. Meggelo abhiprayu thumka sama mhonu distave?

2) Ammi Gova thakkunu dhavnu ayyili (Charitra Sangtha). Amgeli moola devasthana thayi assachi, amgeli Kuladeva thayinchi assachi. Aji amgeli avesta kasshi jallya mhallyari "jews" mhalleli jathi kasshi assagi thasshi. Amka amgelo deshu na. Thancha amgelyanka cochi jana vayri yevchaka sona. Hanga amka Hangache Kannada loku sona. Uthara Kanadachanka Marathi loku sona. Bhashavaru pranthu (Linguistic provinces) mhoncha jagdyanthu ammi karpali. Praka charithranthu "Konkan" Deshu assilo. Ajikai gurthu (Mark) dakkaythathi. Aji tho deshu na. Portuguesani yevnu amgeli jathika dhavdayle. Ammi amgelya dharmakhattiri hanga ayli. Aji amgelya deshu kastari assa, Govanthu swatantra




Sharing Smiles in
Karnataka, Kerala, Goa, Maharashtra
Andhra Pradesh, Telangana
& Coimbatore (Tamilnadu)

www.hangyo.in hangyoicecream

For Trade Enquiry Contact : 9480259373






HANGYO ICE CREAMS PVT. LTD.
AWARDED ONE AMONG INDIA'S
FAST 50 GROWING BRANDS
BY WCRC, MUMBAI

javka mhonu chalavala (agitation) prarambhu jalla. Mukhari Gova swatantra jallayari Karnatakaka melka mhonu thodo loku mhantha. Thodo loku Maharashtraka melka mhonu mhantha. Amgeli jathi jagathyari Khayi aslyariyi amgelya jathichalo swatantra pranthu nakka mhonu mana assashina. Thode disaka jallyariyi ammi swatantra deshanthu swatrantra jana mhononu gevyetha. Ashinchi thode shatamana (century) gellyari amgelechi jananka amgeli bhasa visarunka puro.

Hya khathiri ammi sanghatana javnu amgelo uddeshu sarkara mukhari athanchi davarna jallyari amgelo deshu amka melna.

Thumgelo abhiprayu daya kornu thilsuka.
Chooki Aslyari Maph Kara.

Thumgelo
Narasimha Balo
Bantwatkaru.

Meggelo address
N. L. Bantwalkar
Secretary
Bantwal Cooperative Town Bank Ltd. 4671
Bantwal, S. Kanara

*With best compliments from :*

**NEW TAJMAHAL CAFÉ (PRIVATE) LIMITED**

*Hampankatta Mangalore - 575 001 (Karnataka)*

**LODGING HOUSE WITH A/C & NON A/C ROOMS**

**RESTAURANT & SWEET STALL**

**SPACIOUS HALLS AVAILABLE FOR MARRIAGE & HAPPY GATHERING**

Phone : 2421751 / 2423195 / 4269336

Email : newtajmahalcafe@yahoo.in

&

**NEW TAJMAHAL CAFÉ**

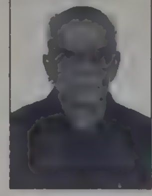
*Hotel Panchamahal Building, Kodialbail, Mangalore - 575 003*

**VEG. RESTAURANT, SWEET STALL**

Phone : 2496011, 4269335

**DELICIOUS SWEETS ESPECIALLY TAJMAHAL HALWA**

# सुवर्ण जयन्ती



*एन. माधव रावु, कोच्चि - २*

शुभाशंसा कार्यक्रमाक सुवर्ण जयन्ती कार्यक्रमाक
अनुमोदन प्रचार सभेक कोंकणी भाषा प्रचार सभेक।
भाषा प्रेमियाकयि बरो प्यांकयि
भारि सन्तोषु जाता अनिकयि अनिकयि।।

राति दीपस्तु मस्त वर्ष मल्लमम्मान केल्ले संघर्ष।
तजे फलान अंका हर्ष जय कोंकणी म्होण्या सहर्ष।।

कोंकणी सिकेयतायि पाठशालेन्तूयि
अयिकुयात मू गींत आकाशवाणीन्तुयि।
मानु दिल्लो साहित्य अकाडमीनयि
पुरस्कार मेळतमु कोंकणी कृतियांकयि।।

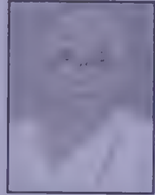
कोंकणी भाषा प्रचार सभेनयि
उडुपी चे स्वर्गस्त के. के. पैमामानयी।
कोंकणी भाषा वयरि हाडूक जावनु
राति दीस्तु तन्नी केल्लो मु त्यागु।।

पुरुषोत्तम् मम्मान केल्लो कठिन प्रयत्नु
तजान पवली कोंकणी अठवे वाळेरेन्तु।
भारत सरकारान मान्यता दिल्लि
करन्सी नोटान्तु कोंकणी भाषा अयिली।।

जीवित सगलेचि भाषेक जावनु
अर्पण केल्लेले मल्लमम्माक चोवनु।
सन्मानु केल्ले तंक "पद्मश्री" दीवनु
जय म्होण्या ह्ममि सन्तोषु पावनु।।

जय माता जय कोंकणी माता
जय जय माता भाषा माता ।।

# കൊങ്കണി ഭാഷയുടെ പര്യായ പദം



സുശീല ത്രിവിക്രമ ഭട്ട്, കൊച്ചി

പത്മശ്രീ എൻ. പുരുഷോത്തമ മല്യ എന്ന നാമം കേരളത്തിലെ കോങ്കണികളേ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം കൊങ്കണി ഭാഷയുടെ ഒരു പര്യായ പദമാണ്. എവിടെ കൊങ്കണിയുണ്ടോ അവിടെയെല്ലാം ശ്രീ മല്യയുടെ പേരും കൂട്ടിച്ചേർക്കപ്പെടുന്നു.

ഭാരതത്തിന്റെ പരമോന്നത പുരസ്കാരങ്ങളിൽപ്പെടുന്ന "പത്മ പുരസ്ക്കാരു" നേടിയ ഒരു വ്യക്തിയാണ് ശ്രീ മല്ല്യ. ഒരു ഭാഷയുടെ അംഗീകാരത്തിനു വേണ്ടി ജീവിതത്തിലെ പല നല്ല കാര്യങ്ങളും മാറ്റിവെച്ച് ഒരു ഒറ്റയാൾ പോരാട്ടത്തിലൂടെ വിജയം കൈവരിച്ച്, ഭരത സർക്കാരിന്റെ ബഹുമതിക്ക് പാത്രമായ ഒരേ ഒരാൾ ശ്രീ മല്യ മാത്രമാണ് അതും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ മാതൃഭാഷയായ കൊങ്കണിക്കുവേണ്ടി. സാഹിത്യ രംഗത്തും, ശാസ്ത്ര സാങ്കേത്തിക രംഗത്തും സാമൂഹ്യ രംഗത്തും, സംഗീത നൃത്ത രംഗത്തും, സമാധാനരംഗത്തും, പത്ര പ്രവർത്തനരംഗത്തും മറ്റു മായി വിവിധ മേഖലകളിൽ സ്തുത്യർഹമായ സേവനങ്ങൾ അനുഷ്ഠിച്ച ആളുകളെ തേടിയെത്തുന്നവയാണ് "പത്മ പുരസ്ക്കാരങ്ങൾ". എന്നാൽ ഒരു ഭാഷയുടെ അംഗീകാരത്തിനു വേണ്ടി പ്രവർത്തിച്ചതിന്റെ പേരിൽ മുൻ പുരസ്കാരം നേടിയത് ശ്രീ മല്യ മാത്രം.

കൊങ്കണി ഭാഷയുടെ ലിപി "ദേവനാഗരി"യാണ് എന്ന് തെളിയിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി ശ്രീ മല്യ നടത്തിയ പ്രയത്നങ്ങൾ ചില്ലറയല്ല. അതിനു വേണ്ടി വിവിധ സ്ഥലങ്ങളുലെ പുരാവസ്തു ഗവേഷണ കേന്ദ്രങ്ങളും അവിടത്തെ താളിയോലകളും താമ്രഫലകങ്ങളും മറ്റും പരിശോധിച്ച് തിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തി, തെളിവുകൾ സഹിതും കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാരിന്റെ ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളെ കാലാ കാലങ്ങളിൽ അറിയിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. ഉദാഹരണത്തിനായി "ഹോർത്തുസ് മലബാറിക്കുസ്" എന്ന ഗ്രന്ഥത്തിന്റെ രചയിതാക്കളായ അപ്പു ഭട്ട്, രംഗ ഭട്ട്, വിനായക പണ്ഡിറ്റ് എന്നിവർ കൊങ്കണി ഭാഷയിൽ - ദേവനാഗരിലിപിയിൽ - എഴുതി വെച്ച സാക്ഷ്യ പത്രം, ശ്രവണബലഗളയിലെ ഗോമടേശ്വര പ്രതിമയുടെ കാൽക്കൽ ദേവനാഗരിലിപിയിൽ കൊങ്കണിയിൽ എഴുതിവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വരികൾ എന്നിവ. ഇവ രണ്ടു ഉദാഹരണങ്ങൽ മാത്രം. ഇതേ രീതിയിൽ പല കാര്യങ്ങളിലും ഗവേഷണം നടത്തി ദേവനാഗരി തന്നെയാണ് കൊങ്കണി ഭാഷയുടെ ലിപി എന്ന് തെളിയിക്കുവാൻ ശ്രീ മല്യക്കു കഴിഞ്ഞു. മാത്രമല്ല അത് കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാരിനെക്കൊണ്ട് അംഗീകരിപ്പിക്കുവാനും അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു സാധിച്ചു.

കൊങ്കണികൾക്ക് "ഭാഷാ ന്യൂനപക്ഷം" എന്ന പദവി നേടിക്കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഏറ്റവും കൂടുതൽ ശ്രമിച്ച വ്യക്തിയും ശ്രീ മല്യ തന്നെ. ഈ പദവിയുടെ വെളിച്ച

ത്തിൽ കർണ്ണാടക, മഹാരാഷ്ട്ര പോലുള്ള സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ രംഗത്ത് അഭൂതപൂർവ്വമായ നേട്ടം കൈവരിക്കുവാൻ പല സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾക്കും സാധിച്ചു. മല്യയുടെ സ്വന്തം നാടായ കേരളത്തിൽ മാത്രം മേൽ പറഞ്ഞതിന്റെ ചലനങ്ങൾ ഒന്നും നടക്കുന്നില്ല.

1960കളുടെ തുടക്കം മുതൽ മാതൃഭുമി, മലയാള മനോരമ, മറ്റു ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് പത്രങ്ങൾ എന്നിവയിൽ ശ്രീ പരുഷോത്തമ മല്യയുടെ "കൊങ്കണി ഭാഷയെ" ക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള ലേഖനങ്ങൾ പ്രസിദ്ധീകൃതമായിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. ഒരു നിത്യ പത്രവായനക്കാരിയായ ഞാൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ഒന്നു കാണുവാനും പരിചയപ്പെടുവാനും ആഗ്രഹിച്ചിരുന്നു. അത് സാധിച്ചത് 1970ൽ എന്റെ വിവാഹ ശേഷം മാത്രം. എന്റെ വിവാഹത്തോടനുബന്ധിച്ച് കൊച്ചിയിൽ നടന്ന വിരുന്നു സൽക്കാരത്തിൽ ശ്രീ മല്യയും ആമന്ത്രിതനായിരുന്നു. അന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ശ്രീ മല്യയെ കാണുന്നതും പരിചയപ്പെടുന്നതും. ശ്രീ മല്യ എന്റെ ഭർത്താവിന്റെ ഉറ്റ സുഹൃത്തും സതീർത്യനു മാണെന്ന് ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കി. അന്ന് ശ്രീ മല്യയുമായി തുടങ്ങിയ സുഹൃദ് ബന്ധം ഇന്നും തുടന്നുപോകുന്നു.

ഒരു എളിയ കൊങ്കണി സാഹിത്യകാരിയായ എനിക്ക് ശ്രീ മല്യയിൽ നിന്നും ധാരാളം പ്രചോദനങ്ങൾ ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അദ്ദേഹം കൊങ്കണി ഭാഷക്കു നേടിത്തന്ന അംഗീകാരത്തിന്റെ വെളിച്ചത്തിൽ മാത്രമാണ് എന്നെപ്പോലുള്ള പലരും "കൊങ്കണി സാഹിത്യ സൃഷ്ടികൾ" നടത്തുന്നത്. കേരളത്തിലെ തന്നെ പല എഴുത്തുകാർക്കും കേന്ദ്ര സാഹിത്യ അക്കാദനിയുടേയും മറ്റും പുരസ്ക്കാരങ്ങൾ കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. പുരസ്ക്കാര ജേതാക്കാൾ ശ്രീ മല്യയെ ഒന്ന് ഓർത്താൽ നന്ന്.

ശ്രീ മല്യക്ക് ആയുരാരോഗ്യങ്ങൾ നേർന്നുകൊണ്ട് ചുരുക്കുന്നു.



*With best compliments from :*

**In fond memory of our founder**

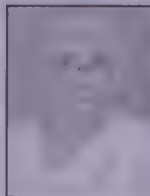



**Sri. G. K. Mallaya, B. A., L.L.B.**

**Mallaya Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd.**

**Mahadevpura, Bengaluru - 560 048.**

# കൊങ്കണികളുടെ ഭക്ഷ്യ സംസ്കാരം



**സുശീല ത്രിവിക്രമ ഭട്ട്, കൊച്ചി**

പോർച്ചുഗീസുകാരുടെ മത പീഡനത്തെത്തുടർന്ന് ഗോവയിൽ നിന്നും കടൽ മാർഗ്ഗം പലായനം ചെയ്ത്, മഹാരാഷ്ട്രാ, കർണ്ണാടക, കേരള തീര ദേശങ്ങളിൽ അഭയം പ്രാപച്ച ജനസമൂഹമാണ് കൊങ്കളികലുടേത്. സ്ഥാവര വസ്തുക്കളെല്ലാം ഗോവയിൽ തന്നെ ഉപേക്ഷിച്ച്, കൈവശം സൂക്ഷിക്കാവുന്ന സ്വത്തുകൾ മാത്രം കൂടെ കൂട്ടി പത്തേമാരികളിലും പായ്കപ്പലുകളിലുമൊക്കെയായി കൂട്ടം കൂട്ടമായി യാത്ര ചെയ്ത് അവർ മേൽപറഞ്ഞ ദേശ തീരങ്ങളിലെത്തി രക്ഷപ്രാപിച്ചു. ഇവരിൽ ബ്രാഹ്മ ണരും, വൈശ്യരും, ശൂദ്രരും എല്ലാം ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ ഇവർ കൂടെ കൊണ്ടു പോന്ന പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട മുന്നു കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഇന്നും ഇവരുടെ ഇടയിൽ നില നിന്നു വരുന്നു. ഒന്നാമതായി അവരുടെ ധർമ്മവും ധർമ്മ ദൈവങ്ങളും. ഇതിൽ അവർ പൂജിച്ചിരുന്ന ബിംബങ്ങളും, പ്രതിമകളും സാളഗ്രാമ ങ്ങലും ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നു. രണ്ടാമതായി ഇവർ ഗോവയിൽ വെച്ച് സംസാരിച്ചിരുന്ന മാതൃ ഭാഷ - കൊങ്കണി, ആശയ വിനിമയവും എഴുത്തു കുത്തുകളും മറ്റും ഇവർ നട ത്തിയിരുന്നത് മാതൃഭാഷയായ ഈ കൊങ്കണിയിലൂടെ ആയിരുന്നു. മൂന്നമതായി ഇവർ പരിപാലിച്ചത് മഹത്തായ "കൊങ്കണി സംസാക്കാര" ത്തെയാണ്. ആ സംസ്ക്കാ രത്തിന്റെ തന്നെ ഒരു സുപ്രധാനകണ്ണിയാണ് "കൊങ്കണി ഭക്ഷ്യ സംസ്ക്കാര"വും.

കേരളത്തിന് പുറത്തുനിന്നുള്ള ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും പല ദേശക്കാരും ഭാഷക്കാരും കേരളത്തിൽ വന്ന് കുടിയേറിപ്പാർത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവരുടെ ഭാഷയും ഭക്ഷ്യ സംസ്ക്കാരവും വ്യത്യസ്തമാണ്. കേരളത്തിൽ കുടിയേറിപ്പാർത്ത കൊങ്കളികളുടെ "ഭോജ്യ സംസ്ക്കാര" മാണ് ഈ ലേഖനത്തിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്നത്.

അന്യ ദേശക്കാരുടേയും തനി കേരളീയരുടേയും ഭക്ഷണ പാചകരീതികളിൽ നിന്നും തികച്ചും വിഭിന്നമാണ് കൊങ്കണി പാചകവും ഭക്ഷണ രീതികളും. പൂർണ്ണ രൂപത്തിലുള്ള "സസ്യ ഭക്ഷണ" രീതിയായിരുന്നു കൊങ്കണികളുടേത്. ഇന്നും ഒരു പരിധിവരെ ചിലരെങ്കിലും അത് തുടർന്നു വരുന്നുണ്ട്. ധാന്യങ്ങളും പച്ചക്കറിക്കളും, കിഴങ്ങു വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും ഇല വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും, വള്ളികലും, പുക്കളും, പഴങ്ങളും, എണ്ണക്കുരു ക്കളുമെല്ലാം കൊങ്കണിയുടെ ഭക്ഷണപ്പട്ടികയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതാണ്. ഒരു തരം "സമീകൃ താഹാര" രീതി തന്നെയാണ് കൊങ്കണികൾ നിത്യ ജീവിതത്തിൽ പോലും കൈക്കൊ ള്ളുന്നത്. പ്രകൃതിയിൽ നിന്നും ലഭിക്കുന്ന മേൽ പറഞ്ഞ വിഭവങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് സ്വാദിഷ്ടവും പോഷക മൂല്യമുള്ളതും ഔഷധ ഗുണമുള്ളതുമായ വിവിധ ഇനം കറി കളും മധുര പലഹാരങ്ങളും അച്ചാറുകളും പപ്പടങ്ങളും കൊണ്ടാട്ടങ്ങളും വറ്റലുകളു മെല്ലാം ഇവർ ഒരുക്കുന്നു.

'ഷഡാരസ'യുക്തമാണ് കൊങ്കണി പാചകം. മധുരം, കയ്പ്, ഉപ്പ്, എരിവ്, പുളി, ചവർപ്പ് എന്നിവയാണ് 'ഷഡ' രസങ്ങൾ. ആയുർവേദവും ഭക്ഷണത്തിൽ ഇവ വേണ മെന്ന് അനുശാസിക്കുന്നുണ്ടത്രെ. ഒരു ദിവസത്തെ ശരാശരി ആഹാരത്തിൽ ഇവ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ കൊങ്കണികൾ ശ്രമിക്കാറുണ്ട്. പ്രത്യേകിച്ച് വിവാഹം, ഉപനയനം, ഷഷ്ഠിപൂർത്തി എന്നീ ആഘോഷങ്ങളിലെ സദ്യവട്ടങ്ങളിലും ഈ ഷഡ്രസ പ്രയോഗം അനിവാര്യമായി കരുതുന്നു. ഇന്ന ധാന്യത്തിന് ഇന്ന പച്ചക്കറിക്കൂട്ട് എന്ന ഒരു രീതിയിലാണ് ധാന്യങ്ങളുടേയും പച്ചക്കറി-കിഴങ്ങു വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളുടേയും സങ്കലനം. ഉദ : കടലയും ഉരുളക്കിഴങ്ങും, ചേനയും പച്ച അട്ടാണിയും മറ്റും.

<u>ധാന്യങ്ങൾ</u> : നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ ലഭ്യമാക്കുന്ന എല്ലാത്തരം ധാന്യങ്ങളും തങ്ങളുടെ ആഹാരത്തിൽ ഉൾകൊള്ളിക്കാറുണ്ട്. ഇവരുടെ പ്രധാനആഹാരം ആരി തന്നെ. ചോറായും കഞ്ഞിയായും പലവിധ പലഹാരങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുമായി അരി ധാരാളം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. കൂടതെ കറികൾക്കും മറ്റുമായി കടല, ചെറുപയർ, തുവര (പരിപ്പ്), വൻപയർ, ബീൻസ്, ഉഴുന്ന്, അട്ടാണി (പച്ചയും), മുതിര, ഗോതമ്പ് എന്നീ ധാന്യങ്ങളും റാഗി (പഞ്ഞപുല്ല്) ചാമ, തിനകുതിരവാൽ പുല്ല് (ഏകാദശി പുല്ല്) എന്നി ചെറുധാന്യങ്ങളും പല ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കുമായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു, പ്രത്യേകിച്ച് കുഞ്ഞുങ്ങളുടെ ആഹാരമായ കുറുക്കിനും പ്രമേഹരോഗികളുടെ പ്രത്യേക ആഹാര മായും റാഗി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. മേൽ പറഞ്ഞ വൻ ധാന്യങ്ങളിൽ ചിലവയും ചെറു ധാന്യങ്ങളും ഉപയോഗിച്ച് കൊങ്കണികൾ പല പല മധുര പലഹാരങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കാറു ണ്ട്. ഉദാ : ചെറുപയർ, കടലപ്പരിപ്പ് സുഖിയൻ, റാഗി വറുത്തു പൊടിച്ച ലഡു, നേന്ത്ര പ്പഴവും റാഗിയും കൊണ്ടുള്ള മധുര വട, കടലപ്പൊടി കൊണ്ടുള്ള ലഡു, ബേസൻ ലഡു, ഗോതമ്പ് പൊടി കൊണ്ടുള്ള മധുര പലഹാരങ്ങൾ എന്നിങ്ങനെപലതും പണ്ടു മുതലേ കൊങ്കണികൾ ചെറുപയർ, പയർ പോലുള്ള ധാന്യങ്ങൾ മുളപ്പിച്ച കറിവെച്ചി രുന്നു.

<u>പച്ചക്കറികൾ</u> : മത്തങ്ങ, കുമ്പളങ്ങ, വെള്ളരിക്ക, വെണ്ട, വഴുതിന, അമര, അച്ചിങ്ങ (പയർ) കോവക്ക, പാവക്ക, പീച്ചിങ്ങ, കൊത്തമര, ബീൻസ്, മുരിങ്ങാക്കായ, പപ്പങ്ങ എന്നിങ്ങനെനമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ കിട്ടുന്ന എല്ലാവിധ പച്ചക്കറികളും കൊങ്കണികൾ ഉപ യോഗിക്കാറുണ്ട്. ഒരേയിനം പച്ചക്കറികൊണ്ട് വിവിധ രുചികളിലുള്ള പല സ്വാദിഷ്ട മായ കറികളും ഇവർ ചമക്കാറുണ്ട്. പച്ചച്ചക, കടച്ചക്ക നേന്ത്രക്കായത്തൊലി, വാഴപ്പൂ വ്, വാഴപ്പിണ്ടി എന്നിവയെല്ലാം ഉപയോഗിച്ച് രസയുക്തവും ഗുണസംപുഷ്ടവും ഔഷധ മൂല്യമുള്ളതുമായ വിഭവങ്ങൾ ഒരുക്കാറുണ്ട്. ആരോഗ്യ സംരക്ഷണത്തിന് ആവശ്യമായ "ആന്റീ ഓക്സിഡന്റുകൾ" എന്ന് ഇന്നത്തെ ആരോഗ്യ ശാസ്ത്രം വിവ ക്ഷിക്കുന്ന വസ്തുക്കളെ കുറിച്ച് കൊല്ലങ്ങളോളം മുൻപു തന്നെ, ഇന്നത്തെ കൊങ്ക ണികളുടെ പൂർവ്വികർ ബോധവാന്മാരായിരുന്നു എന്നു വേണം കരുതുവാൻ. കാരണം ഇന്നത്തെ വൈദ്യശാസ്ത്രം നിഷ്കർഷിക്കുന്ന പലതും അവർ അന്നേ ഉപ യോഗിച്ചു തുടങ്ങിയിരുന്നു; ഇന്നും ചിലരെങ്കിലും അവ തുടരുന്നു.

<u>കിഴങ്ങു വർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ</u> : ചേന, ചേമ്പ്, ഉരുളക്കിഴങ്ങ്, മധുരക്കിഴങ്ങ്, കപ്പ, കൂർക്ക, കാച്ചിൽ, അഡദാപ്പ്, പുല്ലൻ കിഴങ്ങ് (പിടിക്കിഴങ്ങ്) ചേമ്പിനത്തിൽ തന്നെ പെടുന്ന കണ്ടിച്ചേമ്പ്, വെട്ടുചേമ്പ് (മഡ്ഡി) എന്നീ കിഴങ്ങുകൾ എല്ലാം തന്നെ കൊങ്കണികളുടെ വൈവിധ്യമാർന്ന കറികൾക്കും പലഹാരങ്ങൾക്കും ഉപയോഗ്യമാകാറുണ്ട്. ഇവ

യിൽ ചിലവ വറുത്തും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. വിശേഷമായി പറയാവുന്ന "ശതാവരി" ക്കിഴങ്ങ് അച്ചാറിടാൻ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

ഇല വർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ : പയറ്റില, മത്തനില, കുമ്പളത്തില, കോവലില, മുരിങ്ങയില, തുമ്പയില, തഴുതാമയിലെ, ചേമ്പില, വിവിധ ഇനം ചീരകൾ ഇവയെല്ലാം കൊങ്കണികളുടെ ഭക്ഷണത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ഇലവർഗ്ഗങ്ങളാണ്. ഔഷധ മൂല്യമുള്ള ഇത്തരം ഇലകൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് പലരുചിക്കൂട്ടുകളും ചേർത്ത് ഇവർ രുചി പ്രദങ്ങളായ ചമയലുകൾ സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്നു. ഇവയിൽ എടുത്തു പറയേണ്ട ഇല ചേമ്പില (താളില) യാണ്. ചേമ്പിലയപ്പം കൊങ്കണിക്ക് ദൗർബല്യമാണ്. പല വിധകറികളും ചേമ്പില കൊണ്ട് ഇവർ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നു.

വള്ളികൾ : മത്തവള്ളി, കുമ്പളവള്ളി, കോവൽ വള്ളി, പയറ്റിൻ വള്ളി, മഷിത്തണ്ടു ചീര വള്ളി (വാളി) എന്നിവയുടെ കിളുന്തു വള്ളികളും കൊങ്കണികൾ ആഹാരത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു. ഇവക്കുകൂട്ടായി തുവരപ്പരിപ്പു പോലത്തെ ധാന്യങ്ങളും തേങ്ങയും ചേർക്കുന്നവരുണ്ട്. സ്വാദിഷ്ടവും ഔഷധഗുണമുള്ളതുമായ കറികൾ ഇവ കൊണ്ട് ഉണ്ടാക്കാം.

പൂക്കൾ : മത്തപ്പൂവ്, കുമ്പളത്തിൻപ്പൂവ്, മുരിങ്ങാപ്പൂവ്, അഗത്തിപ്പൂവ്, അശോകപ്പൂവ് എന്നീ പൂവുകളും കൊങ്കണികളുടെ ഭോജ്യ വസ്തുക്കളാണ്. മേൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു പോലെ പരിപ്പും തേങ്ങയും മറ്റും ചേർത്ത് ഇവ കൊണ്ട് രുചികരമായ ഉപകറിക്കൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നു.

എണ്ണക്കുരുക്കൾ : തേങ്ങ, എള്ള്, കപ്പലണ്ടി, കശുവണ്ടി, ബദാം എന്നിവയെല്ലാം കൊങ്കണികളുടെ ആഹാര പദാർത്ഥങ്ങളാണ്. ഏറ്റവും കൂടുതലായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത് തേങ്ങയും വെളിച്ചെണ്ണയുമാണ്. സാധനങ്ങൾ വറുക്കുവാനും കറികൾ താളിക്കുവാനുമെല്ലാം വെളിച്ചെണ്ണയാണ് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത് (ആരോഗ്യത്തിന്റെ പേരു പറഞ്ഞു ഇക്കാലത്ത് ചിലർ മറ്റു ചില എണ്ണകൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ചു തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.) എള്ള് പലഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കുവാനും എള്ളെണ്ണ (നല്ലെണ്ണ) അച്ചാറുകൾക്കും ദോശ, കാരോലപ്പം ഇവചുടാനുമൊക്കെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. ഉദാ : എള്ളുണ്ട, കപ്പലണ്ടി വറുത്തു തിന്നാനും മധുര പലഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കുവാനും മറ്റു പലഹാരങ്ങളിൽ കൂട്ടായി ചേർത്തും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. നല്ലെണ്ണയും കപ്പലണ്ടിയെണ്ണയും വിളക്കു കത്തിക്കുവാൻ പ്രയോജനപ്പേടുത്തുന്നു.

കൊങ്കണികളുടെ അച്ചാറുകൾ : പ്രകൃതിയിൽ നിന്നും കിട്ടുന്ന പുളിയുള്ള മിക്ക വസ്തുക്കൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ചും കൊങ്കണികൾ അച്ചാറുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നു. മാങ്ങ, ചെറുനാരങ്ങ, വടകൻപുളി, നെല്ലിക്ക, പുളിനെല്ലിക്ക, കാരക്ക, വരിപ്പൻ പുളി (നക്ഷത്രപ്പുളി) ഇലുമ്പിപ്പുളി (ചെമ്മിൻപുളി) കുടംപുളി, ജാതിക്കത്തൊണ്ട്, പാവക്ക് എന്നിവ കൊണ്ടെല്ലാം ഇവർ പലരൂപത്തിലും സ്വാദിലുമുള്ള അച്ചാറുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നു. മറ്റ് ആളുകൾ വിനാഗിരിയും പലയിനം രാസവസ്തുക്കളും ചേർത്ത് അച്ചാറുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇവർ നല്ലെണ്ണയും കടുകുപൊടിയും, ഉലുവപ്പൊടിയും, കായവും ഉപ്പും ചേർത്ത് കൂട്ട് ഉപയോഗിച്ച് മാസങ്ങളോളം കേടുകൂടാതെ സൂക്ഷിക്കാവുന്ന അച്ചാറുകൾ സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്നു "കട്ട അച്ചാറുകൾ" കൊങ്കണികളുടെ മാത്രം കുത്തകയാണ്.

ദ്രവരൂപത്തിലുള്ളവയും ഏറെയുണ്ട്. ഉദാ : കടുമാങ്ങ, മുളം കൂമ്പു കൊണ്ടുള്ള അച്ചാർ വിശേഷപ്പെട്ടതാണ്.

<u>പപ്പടങ്ങൾ</u> : കൊങ്കണികളുടെ പപ്പട നിർമ്മണം തന്നെ ഏറെ വിശ്ഷപ്പെട്ടതാണ് ഉഴുന്നുപൊടിയും കാരവും മറ്റും ഉപയോഗിച്ചുള്ള പപ്പടമാണ് ഏറെ പ്രധാനം. ഇതിൽ തന്നെ മുളകു പപ്പടം, കുരുമുളകു പപ്പടം, ജീരക പപ്പടം, അയമോദക പപ്പടം എന്നിവ വിശേഷാലുള്ളവ. ഇതു കൂടാതെ കപ്പ, ഉരുളക്കിഴങ്ങ്, ചെറുചേമ്പ്, മധുരക്കിഴങ്ങ്, ചക്കച്ചുള (പച്ച) എന്നിവ കൊണ്ടും രുചിയുള്ള പപ്പടങ്ങൾ ഇവർ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നു. ഇത്തരം പപ്പടങ്ങൾ ഇവരുടെ മാത്രം സംഭാവനയാണ്. ഇപ്പറഞ്ഞ പപ്പടങ്ങൾ നല്ല വെയിലത്ത് മാത്രം ഉണക്കിയെടുക്കേണ്ടവയാണ്.

<u>കൊണ്ടാട്ടങ്ങൾ</u> : കപ്പപ്പൊടി, അരിപ്പൊടി, ചവ്വരി, മൈദ എന്നിവ ഉപയോഗിച്ചുള്ള കൊണ്ടാട്ടാങ്ങൾ കൂടതെ കുമ്പളങ്ങ, പാവക്ക, കൈയ്പച്ചീര എന്നിവ ഉപയോഗിച്ചും ഇവർ കൊണ്ടാട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നു. രണ്ടാമതു പറഞ്ഞവ കൊണ്ട് കൊണ്ടാട്ടമുണ്ടാക്കാൻ ഉഴുന്നുമാവ് അരച്ചുണ്ടാക്കിയാണ് തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നത്. മേൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച കൊണ്ടാട്ടങ്ങളെല്ലാം തന്നെ വർഷത്തിലധികം കേടു കൂടതെ ഇരിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

<u>വറ്റലുകൾ</u> : പച്ചമുളക്, പാവക്ക, കോവക്ക, അച്ചിങ്ങ (പയർ), കൊത്തമര, വെണ്ടക്ക എന്നീ പച്ചക്കറികളും മുരങ്ങാപ്പൂവ്, അശോകപ്പൂവ് എന്നീ പൂക്കളും ചക്കപ്പൊല (ചകിണി)യും മറ്റും ഉപ്പു പുരട്ടി ഉണക്കി വറ്റലുകളാക്കി വറുത്ത് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു. കുമ്പളങ്ങ, മത്തങ്ങ എന്നിവയുചെ ദശ (ചോറ്)യും, ഉപ്പു പുരട്ടി ഉണക്കി ഉപയോഗിക്കാറുണ്ട്.

<u>മാങ്ങത്തെര, മാങ്ങാത്തൊലി, ചക്കത്തെര</u> : പഴം മാങ്ങാച്ചാറ് വെയിലത്തിട്ട് ഉണക്കി തെരയാക്കി മുറിച്ച് ചുരുട്ടി സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ഇതേപ്പോലെ പഴുത്ത ചക്കച്ചുളകൾ അരച്ച് വെയിലത്തിട്ട് ഉണക്കിയും ചക്കത്തേര ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നു. രണ്ടും സ്വാദിഷ്ടവും പോഷക സമ്പുഷ്ടവുമാണ്. കറികൾക്കായി ഉപ്പുപുരട്ടിയ മാങ്ങാക്കഷണങ്ങൾ ഉണക്കി സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. (ഇവയെ മാങ്ങാത്തൊലി എന്നു പറയുന്നു)

<u>ഉപ്പിലിട്ടവ</u> : പച്ചമാങ്ങ, നെല്ലിക്ക, പുളിനെല്ലിക്ക, കാരക്ക, ചെറുനാരങ്ങ എന്നിവ ഉപ്പിലിട്ട് സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നു രീതിയും കൊങ്കണികൾക്ക് ചിലർ മുളംകൂമ്പ് ചെത്തിമിനുക്കുയതും പച്ചച്ചക്കച്ചുളയും ഉപ്പിലുട്ട് ഉപയോഗിക്കാറുണ്ട്.

മേൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച കുറെ ആഹാര പദാർത്ഥങ്ങൾ കൊങ്കണികളുടെ സമ്പാദ്യ ശീലത്തേയും കരുതലിനേയുമാണ് സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്. വർഷക്കാലത്തേക്ക് ഉപയോഗിക്കുവാനുള്ള കരുതലായിട്ടാണ് മേൽപറഞ്ഞവ ഉണ്ടാക്കി സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നത്.

കൊങ്കണികളുടെ സംഭവനയായ തനതു ഭക്ഷണ പദാർത്ഥങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ച് കുറിക്കട്ടെ –

1) പത്രവോഡൊ (ചേമ്പിലയപ്പം) - അരി, തേങ്ങ, വറ്റൽ മുളക്, ഉപ്പ്, പുളി, കായം എന്നിവ ചേർത്ത് മാവ് ചേമ്പിലയിൽ പരത്തി ചുരുട്ടിയെടുത്ത് ആവിയിൽ വേവിച്ചെടുക്കുന്നത്.

2) ഹിട്ടു (കുമ്പിളപ്പം) - ഇഡ്ഡലിമാവ്, നാലു പ്ലാവിലകൾ കൊണ്ട് കുമ്പിൾ കുത്തി അതിൽ നിറച്ച് ആവിയിൽ വേവിച്ചെടുക്കുന്നത്.

3) ബെസൻ ലഡു - കടവമാവ്, നെയ്യ്, പഞ്ചസാര, ഏലക്ക, കശുവണ്ടി, കിസ്മിസ് എന്നിവ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ലഡു.

4) മണ്ടൊ (മണ്ടപ്പം) - മലർപൊടി, പഞ്ചസാര, എള്ള്, ഏലക്ക, നെയ്യ്, മൈദ മാവ് എന്നിവ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് ത്രികോണാകൃതിയിൽ മൊരിച്ചെടുക്കുന്ന പലഹാരം. മലർപൊടിക്കുപകരം കടലപ്പോടി വറുത്തും ഉണാക്കുന്നു.

5) ദുദ്ദളി (കേസർ) - റവ കൊണ്ടു മാത്രമല്ല, കടലപ്പരിപ്പ്, ചെറുപരിപ്പ, റാഗിപ്പൊടി എന്നിവ ഉപയോഗിച്ചും ദുദ്ദളി ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നു. ഇവയുടെ കൂട്ട് പഞ്ചസാരയോ, ശർക്കര യോ, നെയ്യ്, ഏലക്ക, കശുവണ്ടി, കിസ്മിസ് മുതലായവ.

6) സട്ടാഫോവു (അവൽ നനച്ചത്) - അവൽ, ശർക്കര, തേങ്ങ, നെയ്യ്, എള്ള്, കടലപ്പരി പ്പ്, ചെറുപരിപ്പ്, ഏലക്ക എന്നിവ ഉപയോസിച്ച് നനച്ചെടുക്കുന്നത്.

7) പഞ്ചകദായി - ശർക്കര, തേങ്ങ, കടലപ്പരിപ്പ, ചെറുപരിപ്പ്, ഗോതമ്പുറവ, ഏലക്ക്, കശുവണ്ടി എന്നിവ ഉപയോസിച്ച് ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന പായസം. ജന്മാഷ്ടമി നാളിൽ ഇത് ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നു. ഇതു പോലെ ഓരോ വിശേഷ ദിവസങ്ങളിലും ഓരോ തരം കറികളും മധുര പലഹാരങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നു.

8) ഇലദോശകൾ - അരി, തേങ്ങ, വറ്റൽ മുളക്, ഉപ്പ്, പുളി, കായം ഇവ ചേർത്ത് അരച്ചെ ടുക്കുന്ന മാവിൽ മുരിങ്ങയില, കാബേജ്, ചീരയിലകൾ എന്നിവ ചേർത്ത് ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ദോശകൾ.

9) ഖർബശ്യാപോളൊ (ഉലുവദോശ) - അരി, ഉലുവ, ഉഴുന്ന്, മുളക്, കുരുമുളക്, ജീര കം, ഉപ്പ് ഇവ ചേർത്ത് അരച്ചെടുക്കുന്ന മാവുകൊണ്ട് ചുടുന്ന ദോശ.

10) വറുത്തരച്ച മസാല (ഘശ്ശേമസ്സോലു) - വിളഞ്ഞ തേങ്ങ, വറ്റൽ മുളക്, ഉഴുന്ന് പരി പ്പ്, ഉലുവ ഇലചേർത്ത് നന്നായി വറുത്ത് അരച്ച് (ഇടിച്ച്) ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന മസാല. ഇത് ഒരു വർഷത്തോളം കേടു കൂടതെ ഇരിക്കും. കറിക്കഷ്ണങ്ങളും ധാന്യവും ചേർത്ത് വേവിച്ച് ആവശ്യാനിസരണം സൂക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന മസാലയിൽ നിന്നും എടുന്ന് ഉപ യോഗിക്കാം.

മേൽ പറഞ്ഞവയെല്ലാം കൊങ്കണികളുടെ തനതു വിഭവങ്ങളാണ്, ഇനിയും പലതുമുണ്ട്.

കൊങ്കണികൾ ഉള്ളി, സവാള, വെളുത്തുള്ളി എന്നിവ പണ്ടുകാലങ്ങളിൽ ഒട്ടും ഉപയോഗിച്ചിരുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ സ്ഥിതി മാറി.

ഉഴുന്നുപരിപ്പ്, ഉലുവ, കടുക്, ജീരകം, കറിവേപ്പില എന്നിവയാണ് കറിതാളി ക്കുവാൻ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത്. കായം ധാരാളമായി പ്രയോഗിക്കും. പീര വറുത്തു ചേർക്കുന്ന കറികൾ ഏറെയുണ്ട്. ഇനിയും ഏറെയുണ്ട് എഴുതുവൻ. പക്ഷെ നിർത്തട്ടെ.

**The following Article entitled "Konkanis and their food Habit" published in the Konkani Vikas Vol I, 1979 November issue No. 3 of the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha publication. The publication of the Article justifies the Konkani Food Festival conducted in connection with Golden Jubilee of the foundation of the Sabha celebrated on 20th and 21st January 2018 at Konkani Bhasha Bhavan Hall, Cherlai, Cochin - 2**

# KONKANIES AND THEIR FOOD HABITS

N. PURUSHOTHAMA MALLAYA

The History of Kerala abounds instances wherein Konkanies have played significant roles for centuries in the fortunes of Cochin, Travancore and Malabar areas of Kerala. They had almost a monopolistic role in matters of trade commerce, medicine, agriculture, adminisrative, diplomatic and other fields. Being a migratory type of people over the past centuries by force of circumstances, they adapted themselves quite habitually to various localities, merged with the people but retaining their individuality. While there may be decline in their commercial activities in Kerala they hold prominent positions in and North of South Kanara. Their commercial interests are not in significant in Kerala. They are a minority second only to Tamilians in the whole of Kerala and the first in the District of Ernakulam according to 1961 Census figures in the matter of spoken languages.

In the matter of culinary art, they are both South and North Indians and they cater to fastidious tastes. They make the best use of Nature's bounties and have little to waste from the resources that nature offers, green leaves, green vegetables, tubers, pulses and cereal. They are quite at home with the unimpressive leaves and stems of 'Thalu' which grow in abundance, out of the leaves they make delicious dishes called 'Patravada'. They are said to contain tannic acid. The leaves of ***chembu, pumpkin*** also come handy for making ***Patravada*** delicacies. Tender ***Tumba*** leaves also make welcome dishes.

Konkanies are perhaps known for 'Pappads' of quality. The varieties in these are many. In the blackgram variety we have the common ones, the red capsicum mixed, potato Pappads, sweet potato ones, Jackfruit Pappads of beaten rice, sago tapioca, rice, wheat etc. In pickles we have the mango (tender and half ripe), Gooseberry (Nellika), lemons and similar sour limes, green pepper, Hog-plum myrobalan ***(Ambazhanga)*** some variety both tender and ripe. Variyan puli (rubbled green variety), Nellipuli, chemeen puli, all in solid and liquid varieties of various tastes, tender Bamboo shoots, tender Kovakkai, Karinga fruit, etc. The stems of pumpkin and Kovakka creepers are on a par with drumsticks to them. The young leaves of drumsticks can provide all round the year. The leaves are richer in protein. Besides they have fat, minerals and carbohydrate. The value of the leaves lies more in the high level of Calcium and Carotine. In addition the leaf contains Phosphorus, Thiamine, Riboflavin, Niacin and Vitamin C. While the pods are common by used the leaves are not made use of by the people, as liberally as the tree can provide. The Konkanies make use of the leaves all the year round by making a special preparation out of the leaves of drumstick called 'Undee' which is very tasty delicious food.

They excel in preparation of sprouted pulses like green gram, peas, funugreek, horse gram, redgram etc. As regards dehydrated stuff, they make use of green pappayas. The skin of Ash ground (Kumbalanga) varieties of capsicum (Mulagu) soft core of plaintain trees, onions, tapioca, Lotter cheera, enriched with the masala of black gram and spices. Our delicacies include tender bamboo shoots, flower yam, mushrooms.

In olden days it was the practice amongst the Malayalees to take their morning 'Podiyari Kanjee' with the leaf of Jackfruit tree. The Konkanies have advanced over this practice by making a preparation like ***Iddili*** covered in these leaves which a witty well known person described as follows as being very delicious and of good flavour.

***"Aakrithi kondu Trikaarappan***
***Swadu kondu Iddili***
***Pehru Hittu"***

This, 'Hittu' is made on auspicious days with a delicacy called ***Ambat,*** a preparation peculiar to the community.

Again, a popular dish of the liquid nature used with 'Iddili' in South India called 'Sambar' derived from Sanskrit "Sambharah" "संभारा" meaning "Bringing together", "Collecting", "Preparation" etc., is an invention of Konkanies which is known to Northerners as "Konkani Sambar".

We have a rich fund of experience as a result of migratory habits which have brought us nearer to nature in the matter of food. In the field of non-Vegeterian food, it needs mention that Goanese (Konkani) cooks are most favoured in coastal steamer ocean going lines and in naval vessels too.

With this background, the Konkanies can play an important role in enriching the food habits of the people and give valuable advice by their experience which did help a great deal in the running of Annapoorna Cafes during the difficult days of World War II.

Inclusion of a Konkani speaking member in the Food Advisory Councils constituted the Kerala Government will only assist the Government to tap unknown resources. Government of Kerala since issued order including a member belonging to Konkani Lingusitic Minority in the Food Advisory Committee, Rationing and allied matters constituted in the District of Ernalulam.





# द्वारका वासी अथवा 'दोरके' - एक विश्लेशण

- एन. बालकृष्ण मल्ल्या

एक कालाक 'सरस्वती' म्हणु नांव आस्सिल्लि न्हंयि भारताचे उत्तर भागाचे शिवालिक पर्वतशिखरांचेर थकून ख्वाल पश्चिमोत्तर गुजरात देशाचे कच्च प्रदेशु पर्यान 1600 मील व्होळताली आसली ख्वंय. वेदांन ह्ये नदीचे पासून श्रुतियांचे रूपान भारी विवरण आमकां दिल्यां.

सारस्वत म्हळ्ळेलें नांव कित्याक सूचित करता म्हणु अत्तांचे पिळ्ग्येक कळ्ता की ना म्हण्चें भारी कष्ट. जल्यारीय आमी सारस्वत म्हणु, आमचे पूर्वज सरस्वती तीरार वासु करचे आसले म्हूण सांगूक व्हडु मानु करता आसयीच. म्हळ्यार हें आश्चर्याची कायरीं कि स्वल्प काळ मुर्तम पर्यंत 'सारस्वत' सांगूक आधारु आसली सरस्वती नदीचो आधारु किति म्हणु निवंगुच्चो एक काळूय आसिल्लो. ताका धोरनु वैज्ञानिक जणां 'सरस्वती' चे नांवार अशि एक नदी ह्ये भूखण्डांत व्होळ्ताली आसली म्हूण मानूक तैयार न्हय आसले. अत्तां शास्त्र आधुनिक जाल्लें, आकाशगामी यानां दूरसंचार, तकनीकी आदिचे कारणान लोकाक एक नवीच दिशा मेळली आनी सगकडेन वेगीन परिवर्तन आयिल्लें. ह्या वेळा उपग्रहांचे सहायान धरनु काडलेलें त्रिमान चित्रांचे अध्ययन करनु पूर्व कालाक पंजाब प्रदेशु थकून कच्च देशु परेन व्हडि एक नदि व्होळताली म्हणूय ताजे निकटप्रदेशांक जावनु म्हस्त जणसमूहांची बस्तीयो आसिल्लि म्हणूय प्रामाणित जल्ल्यां. हें विषयाचे पासून मेळ्ळेले प्रमाणांचे आधारसयित तुमंचे मुखार प्रकाशु घालूका म्हणु दव्वरतां.

## सारस्वत आनी सरस्वती नदी संस्कारु

ब्रह्मावर्तांतुल्यान व्होळची सरस्वती नदीचे तीर एकवेळा सकल विद्येचेंय केंद्र आसतालें. मानवजीवनाचे भौतिक-सामाजिक नणतना आधिभौतिक-आधिदैविक-आध्यात्मिक सकल स्तराचे पासून शोध एवं शिकवण थंय करताले. वेदान अनेकानेक प्रकरणांतु वांकाण्सिल्ले सरस्वतीचे तीरार बसले जणां तांका 7 ऋषीले नांवार गोत्रांचे उडगासु करवनु वळख घेत्ताले आनी 7 खंड करनु राबून येत्ताले. पश्चिमार व्होळ्चि सिन्धु नदीची आवसु ('सिन्धु माता') म्हणु वेदांतु ह्यी नदी पासून परामर्श मेळ्ता.

धा-पन्नेरा सासु वर्षां पूर्व अतिशैत्य युगाचे अंतकालाक सूर्यतापाचे कारणवश ह्यी न्हंय पुन: व्होळूक प्रारंभु घेल्ली. ते समयार, आयजचि गंगा नदीली पोषक नदी यमुनानदी आनी सिन्धु नदीली पोषक नदी सत्लज (शतद्रु) नदीय ह्यीच सरस्वती नदीची पोषक नदीयो आस्सिल्लिं. नदीक आवृत आसिल्लो हिमालय दोंगरमालेंतु भूस्खलनाचे पासून आनी अन्य प्राकृतिक कारणांनी ह्यी सुन्दर नदी संथ संथ मृतप्राय जाली. ह्ये संबन्धी विवरणयुक्त रेखा म्हणु महाभारताचे द्रोणपर्वांतु सारस्वत क्षेत्रांतु श्री बलरामाचे तीर्थ यात्रा गमन काडुयात. ते वेळारीच सरस्वती नदी आटूक लागली म्हणु कोळका. परतून-ओप्परतून येवंचे अतिवृष्टी करणान उब्बारु आनी अनावृष्टि करणान अकालु आदीन समय-समयार थंयचे जणांक सरस्वती तीर सोडून सिन्धु नदीचे तीराकय, भारताचे अन्य प्रान्ताकय पलायन करका जल्लें.

अत्तां ती न्हंय व्होळ्ळेले भागार ताजे चिह्नांचे अवशेष लगेन ना जावनु येताय. एक काळाक अनेक सरणियेंचे संग अत्युच्च जलप्रवाहान व्होळनु असताली आनी वेदानसरि नमन केल्लीलि सरस्वती न्हंय्येंचे थायार आजि भारताचेय आनी आयचे पाकिस्तानाचय सीमेर जावनु 'घग्गर' आनी 'हक्रा' म्हणनु सान दोन झरो मात्र तां व्होळताय आसय.

## समुद्र तीरावले सारस्वत

म्हळ्यार ऊंच सांगिल्ले कारणांतु थकून भिन्न जावनु, जल, वारें आदी परिस्थितीचे आनी भूप्रकृतीचे कारणवश न्हंयचेतीरार वासु कोरचे सारस्वत जनविभागांतु थकून सरस्वती नदि येवनु समिद्राक लागचे तीरार वासु कोरचे सारस्वत समाज स्वल्प वेगळीच सांस्कृतिक परंपरा अनुष्ठान करताले अशि म्हूण लेकूयात. तें दिकून थंय वासु करून आसले काम करत्तल्ले सारस्वतांचे काम-काज पिढिजात आनी पारंपरिक स्तरान वेगळेच असताले. समिंद्रांतुली अमूल्य संपत्ती कशी व्यापार आवश्यांक प्रयोजनार हाडूयात आनी लाभु काडूयात म्हूण थंयचे जनान परंपरागत ज्ञानान शिक्कूनु काड्लेलारिसल्लैं. तांचो ह्यो समुद्रमार्गीन व्यापारु अन्य देशांलागी तांकां सुदृढ संबन्धु हाडोवनु दिल्लो. मानव संस्काराचे आद्य पाल्लां दव्वरनु अत्तांचे लोकाक मार्ग दक्केयल्लिं सर्व सांस्कृतिक भूप्रदेशांलागीय तांका व्यापारु आसलो अशि भोर्नु शोधनेचे उपरांतें जाणून मेळ्यां.

गुजराताचे कच्च (Rann of Kutch) मरुप्रदेशांतु - एक समयार रैवत म्हारय्याली राजपट्टणी म्हणु विख्यात कुशस्थलींतु उणे वर्षां मुर्थम चमकायलेले उत्खननाचे शोधन करतना पुरातत्व वैज्ञानिक समूहाचे मुखार भोरनु रहस्य अनावरण जल्लें. तानीं एक्कडे केल्लेलें पुरावस्तु हेंची तांका संकेत दित्ता जल्लें कि थंयकडे पुराण-प्रसिद्ध द्वारका नगरापशिश परणे काळाक जनां बसताले म्हणु. 'नाषणेल इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ ओष्यनोग्राफि' (National Institute of Oceanography (NIOT)) चे वैज्ञानिक ह्ये प्रदेशांतु थकून तांकां प्राप्त जल्लेले तथ्य ख्वंयचे कालाचें म्हणु जाणूक ऑक्स्फोर्ड विश्वविद्यालय, लंडन आनी जर्मनींतुले हानोवर आसलें इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ एर्त्त सयन्स हंगा सग्ग पेट्टेयलें. तीं संस्थेन चमकेयलेलें शास्त्रीय शोधनेचे परिणाम रूप हीं पुरातत्व वस्तूंच्या आयु सुमार 9000 धोर्नु 32000 वर्षां आसा म्हणु कळलो. सरस्वती नदी समुद्रांतु प्रवेशु घेत्तसले हे कच्च प्रदेशाक फूडे धोरनु जनवासु आसलो म्हणु उपलब्ध प्रमाणांचे पक्ष धोरनु सांगुयात जल्लेलें.

*"Katchch regions of Harappan mounds are larger and have a thicker habitation deposit. This area is located in the Sarasvati (Hakra) region and the lower Sarasvati once flowed into the Arabian Sea near Desalpur in Katchch."*

जोनाथन मार्क केनोयर (Jonathan Mark Kenoyer) म्हण्लोलो पुरातत्व वैज्ञानिकाचे मतान ही नदीतट संस्कृति क्रि. पू. 5000 सकून

7000 पर्यन्त परर्णेपन आसली तां. फ्रांस देशी शोधकु व प्रमुख खोदकार सीन फ्रांकोय्स सरीस (Jean-François Jarrige) ले दृष्टींतु कच्च प्रदेशाक हारप्पा संस्कृतीचे 3 सहाब्द फूडे धोन निरंतरजनवासु जावनु येत्तालो म्हणु तां.

"The site covers an area of about 500 acres [200 hectares] with only pre-Harappan remains" and shows "evidence of continuous occupation for more than three millennia prior to the Harappan civilization."

अत्तांचो कच्च मरुप्रदेशु अशि निर्जल जावनु सुक्कूनु आसचेफूडे थंय सरस्वती नदि समिन्द्रांतु येवनु मेळ्ळाली अशि म्हणु थंगा चमकल्ले उत्खनना पसावत मेळ्ळेले पुरातत्व शोधनेन धरनु काडल्यां. तशि जलावृत ते भागाचे सारस्वत, खालट दक्षिणाकासिल्ले सौराष्ट्र देशांतु स्वच्छंद गमन करताले अशि मानुचें सत्य आसतलें म्हणु म्हजें मत. अर्थात द्वारका नगर बसुच्चे समयापशि मुर्तम, अत्तां विलिप्त म्हळ्ळिली सरस्वस्ती नदी व्होळनु समुद्रांतु संगमु घेवंचे ते समुद्राचे सीमावर्ती प्रदेशांतु जन वासु करताले. समुद्रगत व्यापारु आनि यात्रा-संचाराक जावनु भीमाकार जलयान, नौका आदिचे निर्माण करूक पोडची बुद्धीय श्रमूय परिज्ञानय मात्र न्हय सान बांद थकून व्होड्लें बंदर्गाह परेन करूक पोडचीं सांकेतिक तथा तकनीकी जाणकारी तांका आसली.

## वेदकालीन राजनीतिक स्थितिविशेषु

भारतांतु ते कालाक एक-दुसर्यालागी युद्धांतु रत ३० चे भायर समूह (गण राज्य) आस्सिल्ले जाब्बु वेदांतु मेळ्ता. तुर्वष, अनु, द्रुह्यु, पुरु आनी यदु तांतु प्रमुख आसले जाब्बु सांगल्यां. तांका 'पञ्चजन' ना जल्यार 'पञ्चमनुष' म्हणु नांव. आधुनिक भारतांतुले राजनैतिक वातावरणावरी कालाकालार तांतुले जन एक मेळनु संबंध जोडूनूय सन-सनच कैर्याक झगडें घेब्बु संबंध सोडूनूय शासन करताले. पुरातन भारतांतु राजनीतिक व्यवस्थेची दशा कित्ति आसिल्लि आनी गणराज्यां एकमेळनु, जोडनु, परस्पर विरुद्ध वोचूनु मत्सर आनी युद्ध करनु मागीर संधी करनु आनिकयि एक जावनु राष्ट्र ध्रुवीकरणांतु कशि भाग घेत्तालीं म्हूणु वेदांतुले श्लोकां वाटेन संक्षिप्त जावनु विवरण दिल्ल्यां. वेद बरयिल्ले वेळार भारताचें चित्रण करूक व्होड कष्ट कित्या म्हळ्यार ते समयारचे भौगोळिक स्थिति आनी मनुश्याली जीवन व्यवस्था अत्तांवरी न्हय आस्सिल्लि. राष्ट्राची अस्मिताय दुर्बळ करनु अशि परस्पर झगडें घालचे गणदेशांचे मद्दें विद्याचे केन्द्र जावनु सरस्वतीतीर देशाक केदनाय सुरक्षित करुच्चें म्हळ्यार घोर यत्नु काडचीं कायरी, खण्डित.

वेद काल जावूनीक उदयु घेत्तल्लिं नळन्दा, तक्षशिला म्हळ्यासारकीं विद्याकेन्द्रांवरी ते पर्णे काळारीय सिन्धु-सरस्वती तीर म्हस्त महाविद्यालय, आश्रम, कलाकेन्द्र आदीन अलंकृत आस्सिल्लें. दिकूनु ते भूविभागाक दूर-दूरा देशांतु थकून जनां ज्ञान-विज्ञान विषयु शिकूकय समर्थन मेळूकय येत्ताली. ह्या पसावत, राय आनि शासन स्वयंचय बदल जल्यारीय कसलेंय राजनैतिक व्यवस्थिति आसल्यारीय सरस्वती तीर देशांतु व्याप्त ह्यी विद्या प्रणाळीचि रक्षा करका म्हणचें अलिखित एक राजकीय कर्तव्य आसलें. कालाकालान आयिलेले राय सर्वे ते कार्यांतु विशेष दृष्टि दवरताले. अत्तांचे हिमाचल प्रदेशालागी आसिल्ले शिवालिक पर्वतश्रेणी थकून कच्च (रान ऑफ कच्च) पर्यन्त व्याप्त भूथळाची रक्षा एक कालाक पूरुवंशाचे राय तां करनु येत्ताली.

## असुरक्षित सरस्वती समुद्रावर्ती भूभागु

सरस्वत्ती नदि व्होळनु फलपुष्ट करुच्चे भूथळभागावले वणिक-व्यापाराचे तुल्य जावनु समुद्रसीमावर्ती भागाक आसले सारस्वत समुद्रमार्गान व्यापारु करनु राष्ट्र श्रेयसाक ऊर्ध्वगामी परिणाम दित्तास्सिल्ले. म्हळ्यार अनेकानेक रायांच्यान संरक्षित आसल्ले भूखण्डावरी न्हय समुद्रावर्ती सरस्वतीतीर प्रदेशु आसल्लो. बन्दरगाह, नौका एवं व्होड जलयान आदीची रक्षा, यात्रेंतु येवंचे संकट आनी व्यापारांतु येवंचे अनिश्चितताय आदि कारणवश समुद्रमार्गान आसिल्लो व्यापारु दूसरे व्यपारापेक्षा व्होड कठिन. तीरप्रदेशु असुरक्षित आसलो दिकून अन्य प्रदेशांतु थकून येवंचें आक्रमण आनी व्यापारावश्याक ह्ये देशाचे सीमापार वचे वेपारी जणांचेर समिन्द्रांतु घडुच्चें आक्रमण आदि समस्त दुरितांतु थकून रक्षेक एकूय निर्वाहु ना आसलो.

ते पसावत सारस्वती तीराचे समुद्रावर्त निवासी सारस्वत, नौसैन्य रक्षेचे खातिर अन्य गणराज्यांचे आश्रयु घेवनत्तिल्लें, स्वकुलाचो धर्मु म्हणु लेकून तानींचे स्वयं नौसैन्याचे घटन करनु येत्तालीं. मथुरा सोडनु यादव ह्ये तीरांर तांचो डेरो घालचे मुर्तम व्यापाराचे खातिर आसली एक स्वरक्षा प्रणाळी जावनु मात्र हाका लेकूयात.

## 'दोरके' म्हणु उत्तराचें उत्भव

परणे कालाचे भारतखण्डांतु द्वारकाचे समीप (अत्तां गुजरात राज्यांतु), फूडे सरस्वती न्हंय समिन्द्रांतु येवनु मेळु घेवंचे प्रदेशाक राबुनु येवंचीं जनसमूहां तांका स्वयं 'दोरके' म्हणु व्होडकायेन उळ्वून येत्तालीं. अत्तांय केरळ देशांतुले कोच्चींतु निवासु करचे सारस्वत ब्राह्मण म्हाजन तांचे समूहाचे चिह्न जावनु ह्यें नांव उळ्वून येत्तायासा म्हणचें एक अद्भुत कार्य जाब्बु म्हाका दिसता. समकीच सांगल्यार 'द्वारका' म्हणचें उत्तरांतु आयिल्ले लोपाचे कारणवश 'दोरके' म्हूणु जल्ल्यां यशि म्हजो विचारु.

यादवकुलाचो प्रमुख आनी श्रीकृष्णाचो म्हल्गडो भावु श्री बलरामाले बायल रेवतीचो बापूस रैवत महारायु आसलो. कुशस्थली तांची राजधानी आसली. ते प्रदेशांतु तां बहुकाल सरनु द्वारका नगरी बसल्लि म्हणूय श्री परशुरामान ब्राहणांक भूदान केल्लें ह्ये कुशस्थलींतु राबूनु तां म्हणूय पुराणग्रन्थां वाचिल्यार आमकां अनुमानु मेळ्तलो. परणे मतानुसार क्षत्रियांचेर विजयु प्राप्त करूनु ब्राह्मणांक दान करूक परशुरामान हत्तांतुली कुराडि समुद्रांतु विंदुनु सौराष्ट्र, कोंकण, कर्हद, कर्णाट, तौलव, केरळ आनी बर्बर अशि सप्त कोंकणाची सृष्टि केल्लि म्हणु विश्वासु करतांय. तशि खूब परणे काल थकून सारस्वत एकेक देशांतु वोच्चूनु रब्बिल्लासा. भारी फूडे काळु थकून सारस्वत जनांतु ब्राह्मण समूहाचे योगदान भारि आसिल्लें म्हणच्यांतु दोन मत आसूक ना. अन्य भारतीय समाजांतु अस्सिल्ल्यां थकून भिन्न जाब्बु ब्राह्मण तांकां संगिल्ले कामांचे अतिरिक्त कुण्बी, वाणीय, सोनार अशिवरी गजनींतु, विविध वेपारांतु, तजे खातिर समुद्रावाटेन आनी अन्य वाट्टेन दूरदेशांतु वोच्चनु-येवनु म्हस्त धन एकडे करताले. तज्जान सारस्वत समूहांतु तांकां व्हड प्रतिष्ठा आसतालि.

ते समयार, यादवांचो नेता आनी शासक जावनु उदयु घेत्तल्लो श्री कृष्णु मथुरेचे शासन सेंडूनु थंय थकूनु अरब महासागराचेकडे 'द्वारका' म्हणु द्वीपाचे निर्माण करनु नवेंच एक साम्राज्य घटन केल्ल म्हणु महाभारतांतु व्यक्त केल्ल्यां. सुसज्ज जावनु आस्सिल्लें सेनाविन्यासांचे मद्दें रक्षेचे खातीर अनेक प्रवेशद्वार आसले दुर्गांच्यान बद्ध द्वारकेचो रायु जावनु श्री कृष्णु शासन करूक प्रारंभु घेत्तल्ले वेळ थकून ते देशाचे लागी प्रदेश सगट यादवांचे अधीन जाले आनी थंयथंयचे सान-सान प्रदेशाचे राजे-रजवाडेन यादवांचे वर्चस्व स्वीकारलें.

महाभारत कालखंडांतु सरस्वती न्हंय आटूनु सुकुचे मुर्तम धोरनु सरस्वती समुद्रसीमावर्ती प्रदेशाचे सारस्वत, यादव शासन करून येवंचे गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, गोंय, कर्णाटक आदि देशांतु सुगम जावनु येवनु वत्ताले अशि मानुयात. सरस्वती नदि आटुच्चे उपरांत मात्र तां सारस्वत भारताचे नाना भागांतु वचूनु बेसल्ले म्हण्चो वादु हेच कारणवश असत्य म्हूणु म्हणु म्हणु हांव लेकीतां.

## समुद्रावर्ती प्रदेशाक यादवांचे आगमन

श्री कृष्णु एकु बुद्धिकुशल, चतुर, अतुल्य नेतृत्वगुण आनी संघबळ आसिल्लो शासकु जावनु तां महाभारताचे संदर्भार दृष्टि पडता. तें सत्य जल्यार, शत्रूंचे लागी नित जावनु येवंचे युद्धांतु थकून प्रजेंची रक्षाखातीर यादव कुलश्रेष्ठु आनी महारायु श्रीकृष्णान मथुरानगरी थकून पलायन आनि वेगेळे देशांतु पुन:राष्ट्रनिर्माण म्हळोलो उपायु एक राजनैतिक, सामजिक आनी धार्मिक जावनु सर्व स्तरांनय उत्तम मार्गु म्हणु आठोवनु काड्लोलो निर्णयु आसूयात. म्हळ्यार हांगां, मथुरानगरीचे समीपवर्ती प्रदेशु जो ते थळाचे अनुरूप आनी शत्रुसेनेक आक्रमण करूक असाध्य दुर्घट जाय तो भूविभागु सोद्दून काडूक प्रयासु कोरचे बदल मथुरानगरिंतुले प्रकृतीचे विरुद्धे, प्रजाजणांक अपरिचित आसलें समिन्द्रातीर जो १०५५ कि.मी (६५५ मील) दूरा पडता, पश्चिमी अरब महासागराचे सीमावर्ती असा तो प्रदेशु चयन करून थंय द्वारका नगरी बसवूक कित्याक कष्ट काडलें ? तो निर्णयु घेवंचें कित्याक पडलें ? हें खण्डित हांगा विचारु कोरका जल्लीत्लीं आनी तर्जे कारण सोद्दूका जल्लीत्लीं कायरीं.

इतिहास प्रसिद्ध सरस्वती नदीतट संस्कारु फळिष्ट आस्सिल्ले समयार, पुरुवंशज म्हाराय सरस्वती नदीचे समुद्रावर्ती भूप्रदेशाक सोड्नु, भूमार्ग चलून येवंचे वेपारांतुल्यान मेळ्चें शुल्कान सीमेची रक्षा करनु येत्ताले. ते वेळार, गंगा-यमुना नदीलागीं बसतियो आयचेवरी बळिष्ट न्हय आसिल्ल्यो आनि वेपारंतु थकून मेळ्चें शुल्क भारि वूर्णे आसलें. ते तुच्छ आयधनान सशक्त यादवराष्ट्राचें निर्माण एक्काळाकय करूक असाध्य म्हणु जाल्लें. हस्तिनापुर, मगध इत्यादी मथुरा राज्यापशिश सर्वमानान प्रबळ आनी व्होड राज्यांचे लागीं केदनाय स्पर्धा दवरप एक बुद्दवन्तकायो आसून्ना. एक बुद्धिमान रय्याक तागेले राज्य विस्ताराचे समान तगेली प्रजेंचो क्षेमु आनी सुरक्षा चोवंका म्हण्चें प्रथम कर्तव्य. तशि ह्यो निर्णयु बुद्धिमान रय्यालो एक राजनीतिक उपायु जावनु हंगा काडयात.

मात्र न्हय, श्री कृष्णालो म्हलगडो भावु श्री बलरामान एक वेळ यमुना नदीची दिशा बदलूक प्रयासु केल्लोलासा जावनु पुराणांतु बरेयलेलेंय हांगा मनांतु दोव्वोरचें. मथुरा नगरीचे समीप पडल्ले यदवप्रदेशांतु जल सिंपुडूकय, वेपराकय आनी यात्रेकय ते खातिर मेळ्चें शुल्क चोडोवोंचाकय घाल्लेली एक बृहद योजनेरि आसूयात मथुरेलागीं यमुना व्होळोवोंचाक बलरामान काडलोलो यत्नु. ह्ये निमित्तीं जावयात, सरस्वती नदीची सहायक नदी यमुना मागीरि संथ संथ बहुकाळीं दिशा परिवर्तन करनु गंगा नदीची सहायक नदी जाल्लीली म्हणु म्हाका दिसता.

दिशा बदलुच्चे समयार मथुरेचे लागीं आसिल्ले प्रदेशार आयिलेले प्राकृतिक क्षोभ, उत्पात, उवार आदीचे कारणवश यादवजनांक बहुकष्ट भोगका जल्लें आनी ते क्षतींतु थकून उंचार येवूक अनेक मार्गु सोद्दूका जाल्लें आसूयात.

तें दिक्कूनु, समुद्री व्यापारान मेळ्चे आय आनी विदेशराष्ट्रां जावनु संबन्धाकय तशी अधिकाधिक समृद्धीय लक्ष्य करनु यादव सरस्वती नदीचे समुद्रतीर देशांतु शरण घेल्ले म्हणु मानुचें असत्य कतयि न्हय असतलें. पुरुवंशज रय्यांलागी आसिल्लि दूरायि आनि तानीं जावनु परणे काल थकून असूनु येवंचें वैर तांकां थंय हाडूक वगळें एक कारण जावनु सांगुयात. आयकराची वृद्धि करूक तीरार शरण घेवनु एक नवें राष्ट्र घडचें म्हळ्यार अन्य खंयचय काराणांपशी पुरुवंशालागीं अस्सिल्ली स्पर्द्धा जावनूय आमकां लेकूयात.

## द्वारका - मथुराचे अपेक्षा भिन्न आनी अपरचित (वळख नात्तिल्लो थायु)

संस्कृतांतु 'यदस्' म्हळ्यार समिन्द्रु, वरुणदेव आदि अर्थ मेळ्ता जालयार 'पुरस्' म्हळ्यार नगर, दुर्ग, भूंय म्हणु अर्थ. ते प्रकारीं चोयल्यार यादव सरस्वतीचे समुद्रतीर देशांचय, पौरव (पुरुवंशज) सरस्वतीचे भूतलदेशांचय रक्षा करताले म्हणूय अशिदिकून तांका ह्ये नांव पडलें म्हूणूय आठोवयात.

मथुरा थकून १०५५ कि.मी. दूरा एक अपरिचित आनी भिन्न प्रकृत आसले तीरदेशाक असंख्य यादवप्रजेंक घेवनु शरण घेवूक निर्णयु काडचे समयार पावंचे स्थानाथंय आसिल्ले कसले जनांलगीं आश्रयु घेवूंया म्हणु कि तानीं निश्चयु केल्लोलो ? कुशस्थलींतु समुद्रांमद्दें एक द्वीपाचे निर्माण करचे वेळार आनी समुद्रसंसाधनाचो उपयुक्त उपयोगु करूक वेपरावश्य समुद्रीयानांचें सुगम आवागमन आनी राबपाक जावनु एक बंदर्गाह जावनु घडोवंचाकय कर्मकुशल आनी अनुभवी खंयचे जन समूहांचे की यादवप्रमाणियानी आश्रयु (सहकारु) घेत्तल्लो ?

हाजें उत्तर थंय राबूनु वेपार करचे सारस्वत जनां तां म्हणूय ऊंच दिल्लीलिं सगट कायरीय सार्थक केल्लिल्लीं तानीं नण्तना दुस्सरें न्हंय म्हणूय आमकां अनायास मन्नान्तु जात्तलें. तीराचे परिस्तिति व कालस्तिथीय समुद्र आनि समुद्रेतर संसाधनांचे वेपारूय, बन्दर्गाहाधिष्ठित वेपारूय दूरदेशगमनय बहुसरळ जाव्नु वलखताय दिकून यादवप्रमुखानीं हांकां द्वीप निर्माणाकय वेपाराकय जावनु आश्रयु घेतलो अशि म्हजें मत. श्रीकृष्णूय गोपरिपालनय गाय्यंक विशुद्ध आनी अवध्य मृग जावनु लेक्कपय यादवांले संस्काराचे संबन्धान आसिल्लें कायरीं म्हणु आठोवयात. वेदांक गाय्यो जावनु व्याख्यान करून श्रीकृष्णाक तांचो संरक्षकु जावनु स्थापित करचें वैदिक विचारांतु मागिरि आयिल्ले बदलावाचे कारण जावुयात. तशि गांयांक मारू नज म्हणु एक नेमावरी व्यवस्तिथि जाल्लि.

वेदमन्त्रांक आनी सूक्तांची गहन शोधना केल्यार आद्य कालांतु थकून भिन्न मागिर आयिल्ले श्लोकांत आनिकय भारि परिवर्तन

आमकां अनुभवु करुयात. हिमपर्वत शिखरार तप करचे शिव संकल्पांतु अधिष्ठित सरस्वती नदीतट विश्वासांतु थकून भिन्न समुद्रावर्ती सारस्वतांचे विचारान आसले. समिन्द्रांतु वेपारविशी संचारु करचे दोरके सारस्वत समुद्राक अनन्तु जावनूय तजेर शयन करचो विष्णूक तांचो रक्षकु जावनूय परणे कालु थकून लेक्कोन येयलीं. अशि फूडे थकून वैष्णव आसिल्ले तानीं समुद्रु असंख्य अमूल्य निधीचय भण्डार म्हूण वळखतालीं. दिकूनु दुद्दाचे समुद्रांतु थकून येयलीली म्हालक्ष्मीक ऐश्वर्याची देवी जावनु मानून तांचे रक्षकाले बायल जावनु पूजन करनु येत्ताले. समुद्राचे तीरार मात्र दिक्कू येवंची तांबडे-धवे रंगाची घोणी (समुद्री-गरुड) महाविष्णुचें वाहन म्हणु संकल्पु.

त्या वेळार थकून यादवांचे शासन आसिल्ले देशांतूच तां गेले शतकांतु पर्यन्त यादव वंशांतु जल्लेले राय शासन करनु येत्ताले. ते राष्ट्रकूट जावो होयसाल जावो, कदंब जावो ते चंद्रवंशाचे म्हणु लेकताले. तांचे शासनाकालीं गोंयाचे नांव गोमंतक, गोमंचल, गोपकपट्टण, गोपकपुरि, गोपराष्ट्र, गोवापुरी आदी आसलें. हे नावांतु सर्वै 'गो' अर्थात गाय म्हणु शब्दु येत्ता. तशीवरी फूडे गोंयाचे केन्द्र 'चन्दोर' व 'चन्द्रपुर' चन्द्रवंशाक प्रतिनिधान करता. ते प्रमाणान वेदकालांतु थकून यादव शासना खालस्सिल्ले सारस्वती समुद्रतीरवर्त्ती गुजरात, म्हाराष्ट्र, गोंय, कर्णाटक देशांतुले भारी स्थलांचे नांवांतूय पारंपरिक आनी लोकगीत-नृत्यांतूय कीर्ति मेळनु आराध्य यादवरायु श्रीकृष्णु आनीक गायो हांनीं स्थान धरलें.

### ग्रीक - यवन पुरारेखेंचे फाटीबळान 'दोरके' वाद

ऊंच दिल्लेले भरनु तथ्यांचे पासवत द्वारकावासी जनांक कालांतरान 'दोरके' म्हणनु नांव पड्लें म्हणु सिद्ध जात्ता जल्यारीय तांनीं उल्लोवंची भासेचें परणें रूप कित्तस्सिल्लें ? क्रि.पू. ३२५ भारताचेर आक्रमण करूक आयिल्लो सम्राट अलक्साण्डर आनी ताजी यवन सेनेचे विशीं हाजे प्रमाण आमचे मुखार मेळ्ता. राष्ट्रविस्ताराक जावनु सिंधदेशांतूय गन्धारदेशांतूय आक्रमण करून भारत सगळें ताजे पय्यांखाल अणावूक सम्राटान आक्रमण करचे वेळार तेते प्रदेशांतुले प्रबल रय्यांचे खाल सारस्वत एकजुट जाल्ले. ह्ये समयाचेर प्रकाशु घालनु यवन इतिहासकारानी बरेयल्लें कित्तें म्हणु चोवंया:-

*"Sambh, one of the Crishna's sons by his favourite wife Jambuvati, was the founder of the Sinde-sama dynasty, on the Indus, and that their capital was anciently called Samanagara, or Sambunagara, the fortress of Sama, or Sambu, well known in the Járeja annals, at this day. On this site now stands Tatta, also called Debeil, properly Déwal, or the Temple ; for there is a celebrated temple, the situation of which corresponds with the abode of the Brahmins, whom Alexander massacred for instigating the princes to oppose him"*

ऊंच सांगिल्लें 'देवळ' (Dewal) ना जल्यार 'तट्टा' (Tahathah) हांका थंयचे जनांनी उळ्ळुच्चे नांव 'नागर तट्टो' म्हणु तां. हो थायु अत्तां पाकिस्तानांतु कराचीं थकूनु ५५ मील पूर्व आनी हैदराबाद थकून ५० मील दक्षिण जावनु बसल्यां. देवळ, नागर, तट्टो आदि नांवं अत्तां आमीं प्रयोग करची कोंकणी जावनु समानता अस्स म्हणु वेगळेंच खंय सांगना. श्री कृष्णालो पूतु सांबान सरस्वतीचे पौरवशासित प्रदेशांचेर विजयु काडणु द्वारकेंतु थकून थंय सिंधदेशाक शासन करचे समयार द्वारका सेंडून सांबाले ते देशाक वच्चनु राबिल्ले सारस्वत ब्राहमण जनांन तांगेले व्हड आराधनाकेन्द्राचे नांव 'देवळ' म्हणु घाल्लें. तें नांव अनेक सहाब्ध जावनु सम्राट अलक्साण्डराले आक्रमणाचे वेळारीय तेंच आस्सल्लें म्हणच्यांतु कोंकणी भासेची पौराणिकता (परणेंपन) किचूले भारी म्हणु आस्सूयात म्हणु विचारु करका जाल्लोलो विषयु.

तशीच मर्दी, सम्राट अलक्साण्डराले आक्रमणान ध्वस्थ जालेले नगराचे नांव तां 'ब्रह्मथल' (Brahmathala). ब्राहमणाले नगर - ब्रह्मणाबाद (Brahmanabad) म्हणु नांवान अरबदेशांतु विख्यात ह्ये नगराक ग्रीक इतिहासकार 'हेरमेटेलिया' (Harmatelia) म्हणु परिरेखित केल्लेलस्सा. पाकिस्तानांतु अत्तांचे पंजाब प्रविश्येचे दक्षिण पूर्व सीमेर स्थितासिल्ले हे नगर सिन्धाचे 'मनसुरा' (Mansura) नगराचे लागीं तां. अलक्साण्डर राय्याले आक्रमणावेळाक (Hellenistic) साहित्यिक दृष्टिकोणान भारी प्राधान्य असिल्लो हो नगरु. आक्रमणाक विरुद्ध एककडे जावंच्यांतु प्रबल विभाग अस्सिल्ले ८००० धोर्नु १०,००० ब्राहणाक अलक्साण्डरान सगटांचे मुखार निष्करुण वध (कत्ले आम) केल्लें.

"Arrian mentions one city which revolted and was captured by storms; and the vulgate tradition, derived from Cleitarchus, tells of a general massacre involving 'very many' cities and 80,000 deaths. In both cases the instigators and the most notable victims of the revolt are said to have been Brahmans. Alexander punished resistance with his usual repressive methods. We need not doubt that there was significant slaughter of Brahmans in Sambus' territories, and the Brahman advisers of Musicanus were treated in expemplary fashion. They were crucified alongside their lord in his capital."

सारस्वत ब्राह्मणाची एकता आनी आक्रमाणांचे विरुद्ध उठावनु राबूक तांचो प्रयासु पुनरावर्तन घेवंचे इतिहासाक शोधन केल्यार आमकां दृष्टि पडतोलो. तोचि प्रयासु हांगाय आमकां मेळ्ता. तांचो स्वतच आसलो हो सहज स्वभावु म्हणु दिकूनु सम्राट अलक्साण्डराले आक्रमणाचे समयरीय मागीर गुजरातांतूय गोंयान्तूंय जालेलें इस्लामिक तथा पुर्तगाली विध्वंसनावेळेरीय तांगेले हो स्वभावु सुव्यक्त दिक्कूयेतालो. तशीच गोंयांतु थकून निष्कासित जावनु भारताचे दक्षिणी सीमेचे लागी केरळांतु पांवचानीकय तानीं सहज स्वभावांतु एकतरीय अंतर हाडलेना. तानी देश सोडूनु अन्य देशांतु राबूनु ते देशांतुले रय्यांलागीं मित्रता करनु शत्रुसेनेक नष्ट करू खातिर योजना करताले अशि म्हणु इतिहासाचे खंयचेय पान स्पष्ट जाव्नु दक्केयत्तासा.

### सरस्वती नदीच्या अंतर्धान आनी दोरके जनांलो गोंयांतु आगमन (प्रवेशु)

एक समयार, प्रक्षुब्ध प्रवाहान 'सिंधुमाता' म्हणु नांवान वेदांची अनेक स्तुतियो आयकनु व्होळताली सरस्वतिन्हंय कालांतरानीं अतिवृष्टि-अनावृष्टि आदी विपदेन आटूक लागली आनी क्रि.पू. ११०० लागी पूर्णतः आटूनु गेली. अतिभयंकर दुश्काळानय तापानय ते नदीतीरार बसले सारस्वत थंय थकून वेगीन एक-एक झुंड जावनु वेगळे देशाक प्रस्थान करूंक लागले. तांनीं मुख्य तीन दिशेक जावनु वांटलीं. दक्षिण-पश्चिम दिशेर सिंधुनदी प्रदेशाकय, उत्तर कश्मीर आदि प्रदेशाकय, पूर्व राजस्तान, गुजरात प्रदेशाकय यात्र केल्लि. अत्तांचे भारतांतु प्रवेशु घेत्तल्ले सारस्वत, अन्य राज्यांतुल्यान बीहार परेन वोच्चूनु राबताय जाल्ले. म्हळ्यार सरस्वती नदी समुद्रांतु येवनु मेळ्चे तीर देशाक राबनु येयल्ले सारस्वतांक कित्ति जालें आनी तांचो

जमाव व पलायन स्वंयचेकडे जालें म्हणु हांगा आमकां बारीकेन शोधन कोरका जाय.

हे नदी पूर्ण जावनु अदून वच्चे बहुकाळ मुर्तमच, दैवीनियत व्हे म्हळ्यामर्दी, आजि आमी वळखुचे 'सुनामी'वरी राक्षसीपाळांनीं सरस्वतीचे समुद्रावर्ती प्रांतदेशान्तु भारी क्षती पावेयली. ह्ये विपदेचें आनी द्वारका नगराचे नाशाक वाट जल्लेलें अन्य कारणांचे पासून महाभारतांतुले मौसलपर्वांतु सविस्तार विवरण दिल्लेलास्सा. हे घटनेचे उपरांत द्वारकावासी जनांय ते नगरप्रांताचे लागीं आसचे गांवांतुले जनांय संथ-संथ थंय थकून मग्ल्यान सरनु कालु वत्त-वत्ता भूंयेंवयल्यानय समुद्रांवयल्यानय यात्रा करनु गोंयांतु प्रवेशु घेत्तलो.

## गुजराती - सौराष्ट्र भासा आनी 'दोरके' कोंकणीची समानता

तानीं सरस्वतीतीर सेंडूनु भारताचे हंयथंयकडेन प्रयाण करनु ते काळीं हंगा आसिल्ले आचार-विचार आनी साहचर्यांचे अनुरूप तांका घडोवूक लागले. ते व्होड प्रयाणांतु एकेक देशाचे जनपदांचे मेळपा पासावत तांनीं सहज उल्लवुंची प्राकृतभासेंतु पैशाची प्राकृत, मागधी प्राकृत आनी शूरसेनी प्राकृत म्हणु बदलपण येवनु काश्मीरि, कोंकणी, गुजरात्ती आदि स्वतंत्र भास जावनु रूप धरलीं. द्वारके राबल्ले सारस्वतांची भासेक तशि मराती पशी गुजरातीलागीं चड् अस्सा म्हणु भाषापण्डित आनी संशोधकांनी धरनु काडलेले शोधांचे प्रमाण. दशरथालें, रामालो म्हणु इत्यादी पद गुजराती भासेंतुले ने, नो आदी पदांचे समान सांगिल्यां. तशीवरी, करचें, परणें आदी अनुस्वारांचे प्रयोग दोनीय भासेंतूय मेळ्तासय. एकच प्राकृत भासेंतु थकून उपजून येयल्ले कारणवश हे दोनीय भासेंतु ही समानता म्हणु लेकताय.

तेंचवरी, विजयनगर साम्राज्यांतूय, तंजावूर आनी मधुरे इत्यादी राज्यांतु 'नायक' शासन आसिल्ले कालाकय व्यापार विशीं येवून राबले सौराष्ट्रदेश्स्थ जनांन उल्लोवंची भासेकय कोंकणीकय जावनु बहुसमानता पोळोवंचाक मेळतास्सा. दोनीय भासेंतु अनुस्वार प्रयोगु आनी 'उ' कार पयोग भरून पडला म्हणु तथ्य. तेंचवरी, विजयनगर साम्राज्यांतूय, तंजावूर आनी मधुरै इत्यादी राज्यांतु 'नायक' राजशासन कालाचे मुर्तम धोरनु व्यापार विशीं येवून राबले सौराष्ट्रदेश्स्थ जनांन उल्लोवंची भासेकय कोंकणीकय जावनु बहुसमानता पोळोवंचाक मेळतास्सा. सूत गांतप, वर्ण घालप, नानातराचें आनी नानावर्णी वस्त्रां सीवप आनी तजो व्यापारु, भांगार-रुप्पें आदि लोहांचो आनी तजान करचें आभरणांचो व्यापारु, मणियांचो व्यापारु, दुड्ड वाडीक दीवप, शेतांतु काम करप, बाजारांतु व्यापारु, मसालेचो व्यापारु, आदि अन्यत्र सग काम तानीं करनु येत्ताले. केरळांतु कोंकणस्थ सारस्वत ब्राह्मणांचे आगमन गोंयांतु पुर्तगाली अधिनिवेशाचे बहु शतक मुर्तम आसिल्लें म्हळ्ळेले एक सत्य. व्यापाराविशीं कोंकणांतु थकून पूर्वज समुद्र मार्गानय आनी भूमार्गानय केरळांतु सहाब्द पूर्वच येवनु-वत्ताले.

यशीवरी, महम्मूद ग़ज़नीले कालाक तां ह्ये सौराष्ट्र देशस्थ बहुसंख्येन द्रविडदेशांतु येवनु राबल्ले. तानीं प्रथम विजयनगर शासकांचे खाल राबूक शुरू करनु मागीर विजयनगराचे सामंत राय आसले 'नायक' शासनाखाल जुटले. सन १५६५ 'तु दक्कन देशाचे सुल्तानालागीं घडले युद्धांतु विजयनगर शासाचे अंत जल्ले तशी सौराष्ट्रदेशस्थ तांचे पडाव तमिळदेशांतुले मधुरे आनी तंजावूर घालतात जाल्ले.

कोच्चींतु कोंकणस्थ सारस्वत ब्राह्मणांक आनी द्रविड देशांतु सौराष्ट्र सारस्वत ब्राह्मणांक, दोनि जणांकय, येवनु राबिल्ले स्थायावयले जणांनी पयले 'सेट्' (चेट्टी म्हणु देशी नांव) जनां मात्र म्हणु लेकूक लागले. आनी हांका धार्मिक कार्यांतु थकून भायर राबवूक लागले. कोंकणस्थ सारस्वतांतुले ब्राह्मणांक तानीं ब्राह्मण तां म्हणु सिद्ध करुका पडल्यावरी सौराष्ट्र ब्राह्मणांकय देशी ब्राह्मणांचे मुखार तानीं ब्राह्मणच तां म्हणु सिद्ध करका जाल्लें. तानीं विद्वत ब्राह्मणजण तां म्हणु नायक शासकांतु प्रबल तिरुमल नायकाचे भव्यसभेचे मुखार वेद आनी उपनिषद श्लोकांचे अर्थव्याख्यान करनु तानीं हें सिद्ध केल्लें.

दोनीय भासेंतु अनुस्वार प्रयोगु आनी 'उ' कार पयोग भरून पडला म्हणु तथ्य. तानीं अम्बटाक 'अम्बट', नांवांक 'नाव', सांग म्हणचाक 'सांगि', लेकाक 'लेको', नारलाक 'नलेर', अल्ल्याक 'आल्लें', निंबुव्याक 'लिम्बु', पिट्टाक 'पीट', तेलसाणीक 'तेलणी', तांदूळाक 'तंदु', चेर्डुवांक 'पिल्लां', केळ्याक 'केळो', मजराक 'मन्जीरि', गल्लाक 'गव्लो', सूण्याक 'सुणो', दोळ्याक 'धोळो', कपालाक 'काभाल', रानाक 'रान', केळ्याक 'केळो', नातु आनि नातीक 'नात्ते' 'नातिनि', अज्जाक 'अय्यो', घोड्याक 'घोड्डो', हूनसाणीक 'हुन्नो', तिकसाणीक 'तिक्के', आड रबपाक 'अड्डि', डुकराक 'ढुकर', सारणीक 'ज़ान्नि', कवडाक 'कवड', काडपाक 'खाडो', दोरियेक 'दोरि', खंद्याक 'खंदुर', तापपाक 'तप्पत', दादल्याक 'दल्लो' म्हणु सांगतातिं. कोच्ची भगाचे कोंकणीजनांचो 'उ' कार हांचे भासेंतूय दिष्टि पडतासा. उदा: सेटु, संक्षेपु, पोटु, समर्थु, आयधारु, सोमारु, मंगुलारु, बुधेरु, बेस्तारु, सुक्रारु, शेनमारु, आकासु, अजीर्णु आदि.

तशि सौराष्ट्र देशाचे तीरार द्वाराका द्वीपाचे लागीं आसिल्ले दोरके ब्राह्मणजन तांचे आश्रित जनविभाग समेत आज थकून ५००० वर्षां पूर्व गोंय्यांतु येवनु राबताय जाल्ले. पुराणांतु महाविष्णुलो सट्ठो अवतारु श्रीपरशुराम कुशस्थलींतु (सौराष्ट्र) दवरनु तां ब्राह्मणांक भूदान केल्लेलें म्हणु अस्सा. थंय थकून गोय्यांतु प्रयाण केल्लेले दोरक्यांनीं गोंयाचे दक्षिण भागारि साषष्ठी प्रदेशांतु एक गांवांक ताजे उडगासाक 'कुशस्थली' (अत्तां कुट्ठाळी (Cortalim)) म्हणु नांव घल्लें. परशुरामाले रेणुका माताश्रीले आनियेक नांव (अपरनामाधेय) जावनु आसिल्लें 'कोंकणा' म्हणु तां गोवादेशाक तानीं नांव दिल्लेलें. 'कोणु' आनी 'कण' म्हळ्यार अणु नाजल्यार कणिका म्हणु तां आमकां अर्थु मेळ्तोलो. तशीचमर्दी 'रेणुका' म्हळ्ळेले नांवांतुले 'रेणु' म्हणु वाक्यय तेच अर्थाक तां सूचित करता. अम्मा रेणुकादेवीक भूंयदेवी (सान्तेरि) जावनु लेकूनु गोय्यांतु मुय्यांची रोयणाक पूजा करचे अत्तांय बहुविशेषान करनु येत्ताती.

वेगळे मताचे अनुसार सह्यपर्वतमालेक 'कोंक' म्हणूय एक पर्याय पद मेळतस्सा. 'कोंक' पर्वत आनि तजे खालट प्रदेशाक एकमेळनु 'कोंकण' म्हणताय म्हणनु एक वादु प्रचारारास्सा. तशि ते प्रदेशाक रबताले जनांक 'कोंकणस्थ' म्हणु नांव पडलें आनी थंय पावंलेले सारस्वत ब्राह्मणांचे नांव 'दोरके' ना जल्यार 'कोंकणस्थ सारस्वत ब्राह्मण' म्हणु आयिल्लें.

## पूर्वानुमानित योजनेबद्ध देशांतर गमन

हिंदुसमाजांतु 108 म्हळ्ळेली संख्येक व्होड महत्व म्हळ्ळेल्यांतु दोन मत ना. गोंयांतुले ब्राह्मणांचे आनी तांचे आश्रितांचे आगमन आनी वासु (राबप) आमीं अध्ययन करताय जल्यार आमकां ही संख्येच

अतिशय मनांतु जत्तलें. एक नेताचे ना जल्यार तार्चे नेतृत्वगुणाचे आनी दूरदर्शित कौशल्यार्चे फाटिबळ नात्तिल्लें हें एककालाक साध्य जावना अस्सिल्लें तां.

कोंकणदेशांतु प्रथम जावनु प्रवेशु घेत्तल्ले आनी राबिल्ले 10 गोत्रांतुले (भरध्वाज, कौशिक, वत्स्य, कौण्डिण्य, कश्यप, वसिष्ठ, जमदग्नि, विश्वामित्र, गौतम, अत्रि) जनां 30 गांवातु जावनु वासु करूंक लागली. तशि ते प्रदेशाक 'तीसवाडि' म्हणु नांव पडलें. ते बेसणूक जावनु शताब्दां वचूनु थंय तांचे वाट धरनु 66 गावांतु जावनु मगिरीय जानांले बस्ति येयली. ते प्रदेशाक 'साषष्ठि' (Shasashti) म्हणु वळखि पडली. हो प्रदेशाक अत्तां 'साल्सेट' (Salcete) म्हणु नांवानय जाण जत्ताती. ताजे उपरांतें आयिल्लेले जनां 12 गावांतु जावनु राबले आनी ते प्रदेशाक 'बारदेश' म्हणु उल्ढूक लागले. अशि हीं सगट संख्येकय जोडून (30 + 66 + 12) लेकल्यार आमकां 108 म्हणु स्पष्ट मूल्य मेळतलें. पयले 30 गावांतु घाल्लेले बस्तियांक वेगेळे प्रदेशाचे जनांन 'पोणजी' म्हणु नांव दिल्लें. तें कालान्तरान 'पणजी' (Panjim) म्हणु नांवंचे सुविख्यात शहर जाल्लें.

## 'दोरके' सारस्वत आनी 'गौड' नांव

स्वल्प काल जाल्ले, गोंयांतुले सुवारी नदीच्ये लागीं दूद्धसागर जलप्रपात समीप पर्वतीगुहेंतु थकून मेळले रेखाचित्रांक पुरातत्वज्ञ आनी मानवविज्ञानी गणांन शोधन करनु ह्यें साबित केल्ल्यां कि ह्ये चित्रांचे रचनाकालु पाषाणकाल (50,000 थकून 10,000 वर्षां) पर्यंत परणो आस्सा म्हणु. ते कालाचे उपरांतें समुद्रतीरार आयिल्ले भौमशास्त्रजन्य बदलावाचे कारण परवतदेशाचे स्वाल समुद्रांतु थकून भूस्थल वडूनु आयिल्लेलें तां गोंय धोरनु सप्तकोंकण प्रदेश म्हणु भूवैज्ञानिकांचे मत. पर्वताचे निकटप्रदेशाक थकून मेळली शिंपियो, शंख, समुद्री जीब आदि हें तथ्यांक पूर्ण जावनु फाटबळ दित्ता. मनीस कृषि करनु आनी सामजिक प्राणि जावनु राबचे मुर्तम पर्वतप्रदेशाक तां रबतालो म्हणु हीं प्रमाण संकेत करतांय. सरस्वती नदी आटुचे फूडेच द्वारकेचे सारस्वत गोंयांतु व्यापाराविशींय आनी हेर कैर्यांकय जावनु समुद्रमार्गान आनी अन्यत्र वाटेन येवनु वत्तासत्ताले. ते दिकूनु, द्वारकानगरी समुद्रांतु विलीन जावंचे भारी काळ मुर्तमच परशुरामान दान केल्लेले कोंकणदेशांतु दोरके येवनु पावले म्हणु प्रामाणित करयात.

पूण, आजि सर्वसामान्य  जावनु आसचो 'गौड सारस्वत ब्राह्मण' प्रयोगु स्वंयचे काळार धोरनु प्रारंभु घेत्तल्लो म्हणु सोद्दका जावनस्सा. गोंयांतु थकून केरळांतु पलायन करनु राबल्ले दोरके तांकां अन्य भाषीय जणांलगीं सारस्वत ब्राह्मण म्हणु जावो कोंकणस्थ सारस्वत ब्राह्मण म्हणु जावो म्हणु तां परचयु करयतालीं म्हणु आमकां मनांतु दव्वोरका जाल्लेलें तथ्य. जल्यारीय, गौड सारस्वत ब्राह्मण म्हणु एकसनीच प्रयोग करताले जावनु परणे कालाचे पुरारेखेर स्वंयींच मेळ्चें दुर्घट आसतलें म्हण्लेलें व्यक्त. कितिम्हळ्यार, 1675 तुं कोच्ची दव्वरनु रचित 'हरतूस इन्डिकूस मलबरिकूस' (Hortus Indicus Malabaricus) म्हळ्ळेले 12 खण्डांचे ब्रहदग्रन्थांत कोंकणस्थ ब्राह्मणांचे पासूनय तांची भास 'लिंग्वा ब्रह्मणा' (Lingua Brahmana) पासूनय वरणना अस्सा. हांतु गौड म्हळोलो प्रयोगु दिक्कूक येयिना. तशिवरी, 1717 तुं कोच्चि पावलोलो 'जेकबस काण्टर विशर' (Jacobus Canter Visscher (1692 – 1735)) म्हळ्ळोलो एक हालंडाचो पाद्रीन बरेयल्लो 'मलबार्से ब्रेवन' (Mallabaarse Brieven – (Letters from Malabar)) म्हळेले पुस्तकांतु 'कनेरिस ब्राह्मण' (Canarese Brahmin) जावनु तां कोंकणस्थ ब्राह्मणांक वर्णन केल्ल्या. भारताचे भायर थकून येयल्लेल्यान दिल्लीलीं हीं विवरणांक विश्लेषण केल्यार अत्तां सुगम जावनु प्रयोगु करच्यावरी गौड सारस्वत ब्राह्मण म्हणु परने कालाक कोंकणस्थ ब्राह्मणांचे पूर्वज तांकाच विशेषण दीयनाय आस्सिल्ले म्हणु मनांतु जत्ता.

वेपाराविशीं आदि प्रयोगार हाडचीं उद्दण, खम्मस, किरांगूळ म्हण्चे पदांवरी निप्पोनु घालुका आवश्य किति पडलें 'गौड सारस्वत ब्राह्मण' म्हणु पूर्वजांक ? तेच वेळार 'दोरके' म्हणलेलें सारस्वतांक मात्र कव्वें आनी अभिसंभोदनाक जावनु मात्र उपयोगार हादचें पद दिकून कोंकण्यांचे भायरचे जनांक हाजे पासून कोळचें विरळ आसतलें.

हांगा 'गौड' म्हण्लेले शब्दाचो अर्थु जाण जावुंका अति आवश्यक. फूडे काळ धोरनु आयचें बंगाळ-बीहार एक्कडे प्रदेशु तां गौड देशु. हंय त्रिहोत्रपुर (आयचे बिहाराचे मुस्सफराबाद लागीं आस्सिल्लें 'तिर्हुत' (Tirhut) ग्रामप्रदेशु) म्हण्चे स्थायार थकून गोंयांतु आयिल्ले ब्रह्मण विभागु तां गौड सारस्वत ब्राह्मण म्हणु एक निष्कर्ष (तर्क) अस्सा. तिर्हूट साकून 2065 कि.मी. (1283 मील) दूरा दक्षिण पश्चिम तीर भागार तां गोंय स्थित आसता. समुद्र मार्गार वेपारांतु पिळ्गी-दर-पिळ्गियान प्राप्त केल्लेलें ज्ञान आनी परिचयान धनी आस्सिल्ले समुद्रातीरवर्ती सारस्वत 'दोरके' ब्राह्मणजनांक तांगेले प्रकृताचे विरुद्ध तिर्हुत देशांतु वचूनु तानी असमर्थ आनी नष्ट हाडचे काम करनु जोडका जाल्लेलें आवश्य किति पडेलें ? माहभारत कालाकच अर्थात सुमार 5000 वर्षां पूर्व 'दोरके' ब्राह्मणांक गोंयांतु पावूक सुस्पष्ट आनी सुगम अवसर असचेवेळार सुमार 3000 वर्षां जावनु क्रि.पू. 1900 तुं सरस्वती न्हंय आटूनु जात्तेर सहाब्धांचे प्रयाणांतु समयु नष्ट करनु तिर्हूट थकून गोंय येवनु राबचें बुदवंतकायो दिस्सना.

450 वर्षां फूडे गोंयांतु थकून पलायन करूनु कोच्चि आयिल्ले हंयचे कोंकण जनांक परेन अत्तांय तालमेळ करूंक तुत्तूलें सुसाध्य अस्सूनत्तिले वेळेर सरस्वतीचे तेते प्रदेशाक थकून भारताचे एकेक स्थाय्यार वचून तेते प्रदेशाचे लोगांलागीं एकमेळनु थंयचे संस्कृतायेचे अनुरूप घडून प्रयाण करताच राबब म्हणचें सहाब्धान साध्य जावंचीं कायरीं. द्वारका थकून दोरक्यान गोय्यांतु पावूक काडचे काळापशि चड समयु तिर्हुत थकून भायरचे सारस्वत गोयांतु पावंचाक काडलेलें आसूयात म्हणु हांतु थकून स्पष्ट जात्ता.

आमी दोरके म्हणु कोच्चिचे महाजनां पर्यन्त अत्तांय तांकां स्वयं वळख घेत्ताय म्हणचेवेळार दोरके-द्वारका-सौराष्ट आदी संबन्धाचे पासूनय आनी अन्य उत्तर भारतीय भासेचे तुलनेर गुजराति-सौराष्ट्र भासेंचे लागीं कोंकणी भासेक आसलें अधिक आपलेपण आदिचे पासूनय स्पष्ट जावनु पुनर्विचिंतन करका जाल्लोलो काळु येयला म्हणु म्हिजो विचारु. अशि जल्यारीय तिर्हुतांतु थकून गोंयांतु बहु संख्येन जन आयिल्ली म्हणलेले वादाक तशीच नाकार करूंक असाध्य म्हणु म्हाका दिसता. सरस्वती नदीचे समुद्रतट सोडून अस्सिल्ले भूप्रदेशाक

राबताले अन्य सारस्वत, नदि आटुचे उपरांतें तेते प्रदेश सोडूनु उत्तरभारतांतु प्रयाण करनु थंयथंय थांबूनु आखिर तिर्हुतांतु डेरो घालनु मागिर गोंयांतु राबूनु दोरकेय जावनु एकमेळ्ळे आसूयात अशि म्हजें मत.

वेगळेतरान चोयल्यार, सरस्वत मुनीले शिष्य कशि की सारस्वत ब्राह्मण म्हणु नांवान ख्यात जल्ल्या तशीवरी, गौड देशांतु पावलं दव्वरनु थंय पर्यान अद्वैतमत प्रसारित करूनु शिष्यविस्तारु केल्लेले गौडपादाचार्याचे शिष्य विवरानन्द सरस्वतीन स्थापना केल्लेले 'गौडपादकवळे मठा'चे खाल आसले शिष्यवृंद दिकून गोय्यंतुले सारस्वत ब्राह्मणांचे नांवांतु 'गौड' जुडलेलें आसूयात.

## 'दोरके' - भिन्न एकु पुरातन संस्कृताय

वेदकाल थकूनूच सरस्वतीचे समुद्रतटवर्ती 'दोरके' सारस्वत जनां समुद्रमार्गां चलोवंचो व्यापारान राष्ट्रान्तर संबंध करून जेत्ताले. उणे काळ मुर्तं पर्यान समुद्री मार्गान आसची यात्रा निषिद्ध आसले अन्य ब्राह्मणासमूहांतु थकून हांनीं भिन्न राबले. द्वारका नगराक एक प्रबळ बंदर्गाह करून गतिशील करच्यांतूय मागीर तांनीं डेरो घालेले गोंय, मंगळूर, कोच्चि, आलप्पळे आदि प्रायः सर्व प्रदेशांतूय बंदर (पोर्ट) करवोंचे माग्ल्यान दोरके ब्राह्मणांगेलो योगदान आसा.

स्थानिक अन्य ब्राह्मणविभागांतु सकून भिन्न जावनु वेदकालु धोरनु उच्च-नीचत्व आनी अस्पृश्यतेक चड मोल दीयनत्तिल्ले हांनीं अन्यजनांलागीं व्होग्गि ताळमेळ करून तांचे कष्टांचे परिहार सहज सोद्वूनु काडताले. हाजान मेळली सर्वसम्मतीचे आनी प्रीतीचे कारणान हांनीं वच्चे आनी राबचेकडे अन्य जनविभांगय आश्रितय हांचे अनुगमन करूनु येत्तात जाल्ले. चरित्रातीत काळु धोरनु गोंयांतूय मागीर केरळ पर्यन्त हें प्रयाण चलताच आसलें, आनिकय तशीच व्हरतलें.

## उल्लेख आनी संदर्भः-

→ Glimpses of Harappan archaeology, circa 2700-2000 B.C. by Deo Prakash Sharma, Madhuri Sharma, Bharatiya Kala Prakashan, 2006, Page 60.

→ Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, Volume 1, Part 2 by Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland Page 327 – 328.

→ Alexander and the East: the tragedy of triumph - by A. B. Bosworth - Page 95 & 96.

Jean-François Jarrige, "Del?Euphrateàl?Indus," Dossiers Histoire et Archéologie (Dijon : December 1987), Page 84.

Gupta, S. P., The Indus-Sarasvati Civilization – Origins, Problems and Issues (Delhi : Pratibha Prakashan, 1996)

The Indus Age: The Beginnings (New Delhi : Oxford & IBH, 1999)

Rajaram, N. S. & Frawley, David, Vedic Aryans and the Origins of Civilization – A Literary and Scientific Perspective (New Delhi : Voice of India, 1997)

In Search of the Cradle of Civilization by Georg Feuerstein, Subhash Kak, David Frawley, Page xvi & xvii

Goa and Mumbai – by Amelia Thomas – Page 29

Goa by David Abram – Page 285

ऋग्वेदिक आर्य और सरस्वती-सिन्धु सभ्यता - शिवजी सिंह - प्रकाशन - भारतीय इतिहास संकलन समिति (काशी प्रान्त) - (२००४)

# 'स्पन्दन' मासिकेचें 100 वें अंक 2019 जनुवरीन्त

- गोश्रीपरं हरिकुमार -


*चित्तरंज्ञन् नायक*

**"भास कोंकणी आवसु आमची।**
**लिपि देवनागरी उडगासु दवराची।।"**

म्हळेले आप्तवाक्य अपनाव्नु कोंकणी भाषेचे (लिपि) प्रचार हेतु २०१० अक्टोबर १७ विजयदशमी दिस्सा प्रारंभु केल्लेली 'स्पन्दन' कोंकणी मासिकेचे १०० वें अंक लगीचि. म्हळारि, २०१९ जनुवरीन्तु दें्वतलें. कोंकणी भाषी लोग रब्बूनु अस्सिले भारतांतुले सग्ग कडेनयि ह्यी मासिका पांवंता म्हळेलें संतोष जनाक तँ. कॆरळ कोंकणी अकादमीन मुक्कारि दवर्लेले एक सान पाव्ल व्होड एक काम करता जाव्नु अम्का दिक्कूक पडतलें.

प्रारंभ कालु थकून अतँ भित्तरि वार्षिक शुल्क साठि (६०) रुपयाचि दवोर्नु मुक्कारि वोच्ची वोगळी खंचीय एकि मासिक अस्तली म्होणु मक्का दिस्सना. जनालें, बरोवप्यांलें अनि विज्ञापन दिवचांलें सहकरण स्तुत्यर्थ तँ म्हळेल्यांतु कांयी संशयु ना.

मुखचित्र दिवचांतूयि, मण्डाकळ तय्यार कोर्चांतूयि प्रत्येक श्रद्धा दवर्तायि / दित्तायि म्हळेंलें काणु संगूका जाव्नु अस्स. संपादकीय, खबर्यो, काणियो, कविता, सुभाषित, लेखनँ, भाषान्तरँ, आरोग्यपंक्ति, गींत. रस्पति, पाचक, परणि म्हण्णी, चेर्डवांलीं चित्रँ, आळें, शब्द परिचय, स्मरणाञ्जली (कोंकणी सेवा केल्लेल्यांक उडगासु करप), ज्योतिष्य, चित्रकथा अस्सी विविधता अस्सिलीं पंक्तीयो तँ तन्तु येतायि. तेवेंयि सान - सान रूपान, सगटांकयि बोरांव्चाकयि वच्चूकयि साध्य जांव्का म्हळेले उद्देश्यान. २० पन्नांतु इत्तूलीं रुचिकर विभवँ घाल्नु सगटांक आनंदु दीव्नु निर्विघ्न मुक्कारि वत्ता म्हळेलें देवाली दया एक मात्र तँ.

केरळांतुनि एकी एकि कोंकणी मासिका तँ 'स्पन्दन'.

---

(कोंकणी भाषा प्रचार सभेचे सुवर्ण जयंती आघोषाचे चित्रँ एय्लीलि ‘स्पन्दन’ मासिका)

“स्पन्दन”

भास कोंकणी आवसु आमची। लिपि देवनागरी उडगासु दवराची।।

Date of Publication : 1st APRIL 2018

सर्वांक नववत्सर शुभाशंसा

KONKANI BHASHA PRACHAR SABHA
GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

50

केरळ कोंकणी अकादमी

कोच्ची



Sri. C. Achutha Menon, then Chief Minister of Kerala laying the foundation stone for Konkani Bhasha Bhavan at the Site




Sri K. K. Pai of Manipal gives Presidential address at Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha Celebration, sitting extreme right is Chief Minister of Kerala Sri C. Achutha Menon



Justice V. P. Gopalan Nambiar then Chief Justice of Kerala High Court performing the Opening ceremony of the Konkani Bhasha Bhavan, Cochin. Standing behind is Justice A. Narayana Pai former Chief Justice of the Karnataka High Court.



H. H. Srimad Sudheendra Tirtha Swamiji of Shree Kashi Mutt Samsthan performing "Bhoomi Puja" at the Site

## KONKANI BHASHA PRACHAR SABHA
### Achievements

1. Kerala Government introduced Konkani as an additional language for studies by Konkani speaking pupils studying in two of the primary schools run by the Cochin Thirumala Devaswom Managing Committee for boys and girls at Kochi.

2. Kerala Government declared Konkani speakers in Kerala as Linguistic Minority entitled to the protection guaranteed under Article 30 of the Indian Constitution.

3. Evidence given by the Hon. Secretary of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha as per request made by erstwhile Mysore Government resulted in Mahajan Commission giving its verdict that Konkani is an independent language and not a dialect of Marathi, and thereby Karwar and Belgaum remained by Karnataka.

4. Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi accorded recognition to Konkani as a literary language for Awards and recognised Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha as a literary Institution in Konkani.

5. Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam instituted Chair for Konkani Studies and Research in Konkani Language and Literature.

6. Introduced Konkani Music for broadcast sung by Konkani Artists in the A. I. R. Stations of Trivandrum, Trissur and Calicut, presented Programme pertaining to Konkani in the Doordharshan Kendra, Trivandurm.

7. Government of India included Konkani in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution as one of the National languages of India and thereby making the recognition everlasting one with inscription in value in Currency Notes.

8. Founding of the First Bhavan for Konkani in India at Cherlai, Cochin at the site of 11 cents of land leased out to the Sabha by the Cochin Muncipal Corporation.

9. Presentation of Sahitya Puraskar by the Sabha in the name of N. M. Saraswathi Bai the first woman teacher in Kerala for the best Konkani literary works created by women writers on all India basis instituted by Sri T. V. Mohandas Pai of Bangalore carrying Rupees 25,000/- cash every year.

10. Conducted All India Konkani Sahitya Parishad sessions the 12th and 16th at Cochin in the year 1978 and 1986 respectively.

11. Represented for Konkani language in the State Level Committee for Linguistic Minorities in Kerala chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala.

12. Sahitya Vibhag of the Sabha published many a literary work in Konkani.

13. The Sabha celebrated the Golden Jubilee of its foundation at Konkani Bhasha Bhavan Hall, Cherlai, Cochin on 20th and 21st January 2018.